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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: September 10, 1946



3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SEPTEMBER 1, 1946

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1935-44	1945	Indic. Sept. 1, 1946 1/	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated Aug. 1, 1946	Indicated Sept. 1, 1946 1/
Corn, all.....bu.	28.5	33.1	36.9	2,608,499	3,018,410	3,496,820	3,371,707
Wheat, all.....	15.3	17.3	17.8	843,692	1,123,143	1,160,366	1,167,319
Winter.....	15.9	17.6	18.6	618,019	823,177	879,894	879,894
All spring....	13.9	16.6	15.6	225,673	299,966	280,472	287,425
Durum.....	12.9	17.8	15.6	31,900	35,020	35,142	37,578
Other spring.	14.0	16.5	15.6	193,774	264,946	245,330	249,847
Oats.....	30.7	37.3	35.3	1,129,441	1,547,663	1,498,878	1,519,592
Barley.....	22.8	25.9	25.5	289,598	263,961	250,820	256,334
Rye.....	12.2	13.3	12.1	42,356	26,354	21,410	21,410
Buckwheat.....	16.8	16.2	17.6	7,138	6,701	7,048	7,061
Flaxseed.....	8.3	9.4	9.3	23,426	36,688	21,928	22,842
Rice.....	47.6	46.6	45.4	55,257	70,160	68,829	69,629
Sorghums for grain....	14.9	15.1	13.5	86,543	95,599	80,827	78,909
Hay, all tame..ton	1.38	1.53	1.44	80,254	91,573	84,448	84,788
Hay, wild.....	.88	.93	.80	11,051	13,378	11,490	11,357
Hay, clover and timothy 2/....	1.29	1.49	1.38	25,540	32,592	31,366	31,881
Hay, alfalfa...	2.10	2.27	2.14	29,886	33,671	29,910	29,934
Beans, dry edible 100 lb...bag	3/873	3/864	3/905	16,408	13,578	15,264	14,741
Peas, dry field "	3/1,213	3/1,128	3/1,417	4,580	5,594	6,716	6,787
Soybeans for beans.....bu.	18.0	17.6	19.4	103,457	191,722	186,123	183,393
Peanuts 4/.....lb.	728	641	648	1,587,964	2,061,570	2,091,075	2,037,375
Potatoes.....bbl.	125.8	150.6	167.0	372,756	425,131	445,026	455,137
Sweetpotatoes.. "	85.4	94.3	92.4	66,422	66,836	65,588	65,956
Tobacco.....lb.	952	1,095	1,129	1,479,621	1,997,808	2,162,966	2,220,637
Sugarcane for sugar & seed..ton	20.1	22.9	21.4	5,873	6,767	6,394	6,394
Sugar beets.... "	12.1	12.1	12.9	9,568	8,668	11,205	11,159
Broomcorn..... "	3/298	3/254	3/306	44	32	37	41
Hops.....lb.	1,168	1,379	1,376	39,631	56,128	58,604	56,435
Condition September 1							
Pasture.....pct.	71	84	74	---	---	---	---
Soybeans..... "	81	86	89	---	---	---	---
Cowpeas..... "	71	77	72	---	---	---	---

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

3/ Pounds.

4/ Picked and threshed.

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CROP PRODUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1946
(Continued)

CROP	PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)				
	Average	1945	Indicated		
	1935-44		August 1, 1946	Sept. 1, 1946	1/
Apples, Com'l Crop.....bu.	2/ 120,962	68,042	111,728	116,697	
Peaches....."	2/ 59,938	2/81,564	82,898	83,135	
Pears....."	2/ 29,002	2/34,011	33,101	34,113	
Grapes.....ton	2/ 2,553	2,792	2,821	2,817	
Cherries (12 States)....."	2/ 160	2/ 148	200	200	
Apricots (3 States)....."	2/ 236	2/ 194	330	329	
Cranberries (5 States)...bbl.	624	657	---	788	
Pecans (12 States).....lb.	105,746	138,082	104,085	96,523	
CONDITION SEPTEMBER 1					
CITRUS FRUITS 3/ :	Average	1944	1945	1946	
	1935-44				
Oranges & Tangerines.....pct.	74	80	71	79	
Grapefruit....."	63	73	67	70	
Lemons....."	74	74	76	73	

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1945	1946	Average	1945	1946
	1935-44			1935-44		
	Million pounds			Millions		
July.....	10,871	12,301	11,956	3,626	4,593	4,221
August.....	9,794	11,058	10,834	3,114	3,940	3,636
Jan.-Aug. Incl.	77,293	86,872	84,978	32,901	42,346	41,670

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

3/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown.

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CROP PRODUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1946
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	
	Average 1935-44	1945	harvest, 1946	Percent of 1945
Corn, all.....	91,698	91,202	91,487	100.3
Wheat, all.....	55,404	64,740	65,680	101.5
Winter.....	39,113	46,678	47,277	101.3
All spring.....	16,290	18,062	18,403	101.9
Durum.....	2,488	1,970	2,414	122.5
Other spring.....	13,803	16,092	15,989	99.4
Oats.....	36,711	41,503	43,012	103.6
Barley.....	12,550	10,195	10,061	98.7
Rye.....	3,410	1,981	1,775	89.6
Buckwheat.....	424	413	402	97.3
Flaxseed.....	2,673	3,914	2,465	63.0
Rice.....	1,169	1,506	1,533	101.8
Sorghums for grain.....	5,556	6,324	5,841	92.4
Cotton.....	24,930	17,241	17,776	103.1
Hay, all tame.....	57,879	59,905	59,086	98.6
Hay, wild.....	12,552	14,311	14,227	99.4
Hay, clover & timothy <u>1</u> /...	19,824	21,877	23,037	105.3
Hay, alfalfa.....	14,203	14,810	13,994	94.5
Beans, dry edible.....	1,879	1,571	1,629	103.7
Peas, dry field.....	362	496	479	96.6
Soybeans for beans.....	5,698	10,873	9,477	87.2
Cowpeas <u>2</u> /.....	3,034	1,616	1,405	86.9
Peanuts <u>3</u> /.....	2,243	3,216	3,146	97.8
Potatoes.....	2,968	2,824	2,726	96.5
Sweetpotatoes.....	778	709	714	100.7
Tobacco.....	1,554	1,825	1,967	107.8
Sorgo for sirup.....	211	171	180	105.3
Sugarcane for sugar & seed.....	291	296	299	101.0
Sugarcane for sirup.....	132	134	126	94.0
Sugar beets.....	787	716	865	120.8
Broomcorn.....	300	250	267	106.8
Hops.....	34	41	41	100.7

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

2/ Grown alone for all purposes.

3/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

Charles F. Brannan

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GENERAL CROP PROSPECTS AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1946

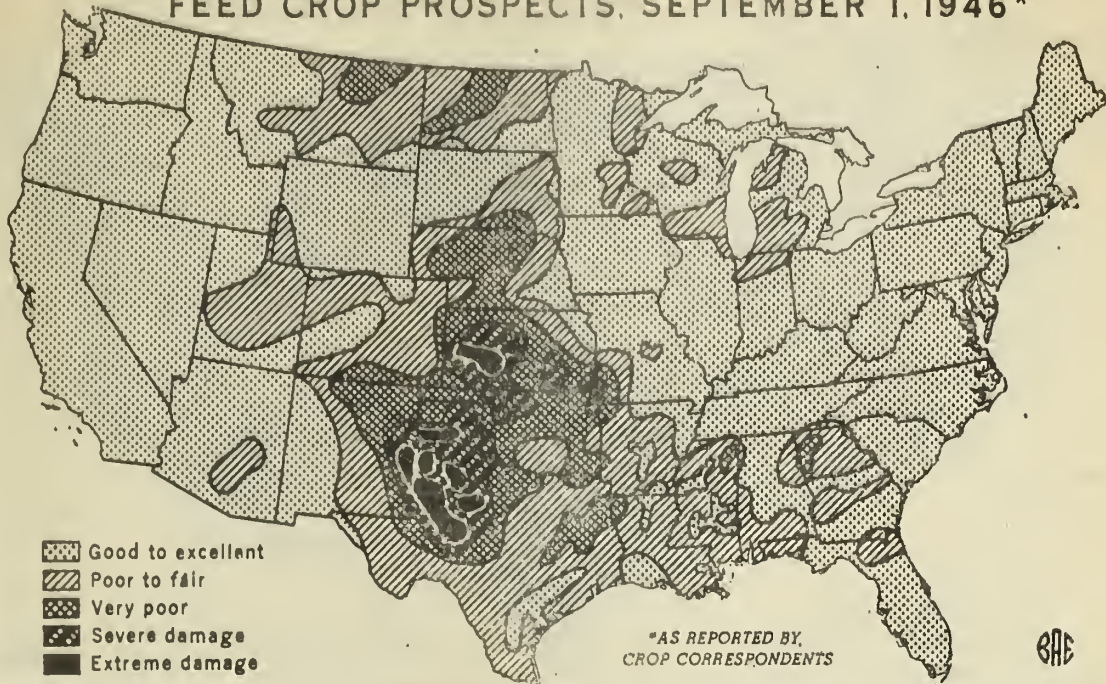
An all-time record volume of crops continues in prospect, despite adverse growing conditions for late maturing crops in important areas during August. The largest wheat crop in history is practically harvested. The 1946 corn crop will still top all others but adverse weather in the Corn Belt and Great Plains States reduced the estimated production by 125 million bushels since August 1. Prospects also declined for other late crops such as soybeans, sorghums, cotton and peanuts. In contrast, gains were shown by tobacco and rice in southern areas where growing conditions generally improved, and by small grains, flaxseed and potatoes, in northern areas, where harvesting conditions were almost ideal. These changing prospects lowered the indicated aggregate production about 1 percent below that of August 1. But the estimated volume is still 2 percent above the previous peak attained in 1942 and 26 percent larger than the 1923-32 average.

Growing conditions were less favorable than usual in most of the North Central and North Atlantic regions. August temperatures were considerably below normal. Instead of usual "corn weather", cool nights and even light frosts were experienced; as a result crops could not develop very well in much of the main Corn Belt. Some late corn has been delayed so that it faces a frost hazard. Rainfall was deficient in other areas, one centering in southern Michigan and adjacent areas, another in the Plains States. Not until the last few days of August was the dry situation relieved in Kansas, Oklahoma and western Texas, and by that time serious, often irreparable, deterioration of corn and sorghums had occurred. Some salvaging of the crop as silage or forage was under way. Conditions were more nearly normal in most of the South, an improvement over previous wet months, and favored cotton, late corn, and the harvesting of all crops. Harvest of small grains was nearing completion in all northern and western areas as a result of extremely favorable conditions. The large volume of grain to be moved often exceeded the capacity of transportation facilities. In some areas, grain had to be temporarily piled on the ground. Because of good weather, most of this grain has been moved with a minimum of damage. Drought in New Mexico, Arizona and adjacent areas was relieved to some extent.

During the month pears were added to the list of record crops. Still at record levels were corn, wheat, tobacco, peaches, plums, and truck crops. Among the near-record crops, oats, rice, and potatoes moved up closer to the record. Others in this near-record group are peanuts, grapes, cherries and sugar cane. Average or better crops of hay, soybeans, dry peas, prunes, apricots, and sugar beets are still in prospect, with slight changes from a month ago. Cotton and rye are far below average. Other below-average crops are sorghum grain, flaxseed, buckwheat, dry beans, sweetpotatoes, and pecans. Oil crops as a group are well below last year with slightly lower prospects for soybeans and peanuts and an improved but still relatively small flaxseed crop. But for both food grains and feed grains, aggregate production is the largest ever.

Feed-crop prospects as a whole are above average. Feed grains are well above average, but hay, forage and pastures tend to hold down the group prospects in some areas. The poorest outlook is in the Great Plains region, particularly north central and west central North Dakota, central Nebraska, most of Kansas and Oklahoma, northwestern Texas and adjacent parts of New Mexico. Other dry spots are in southwestern Michigan, northern Georgia, and northeastern

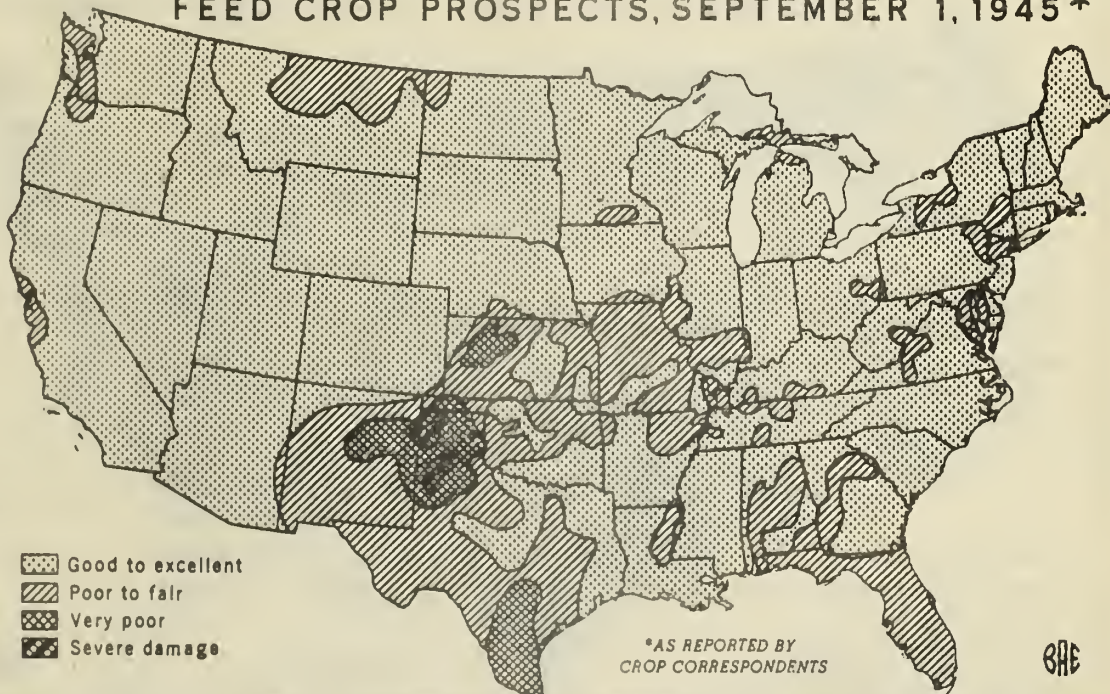
FEED CROP PROSPECTS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1946*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

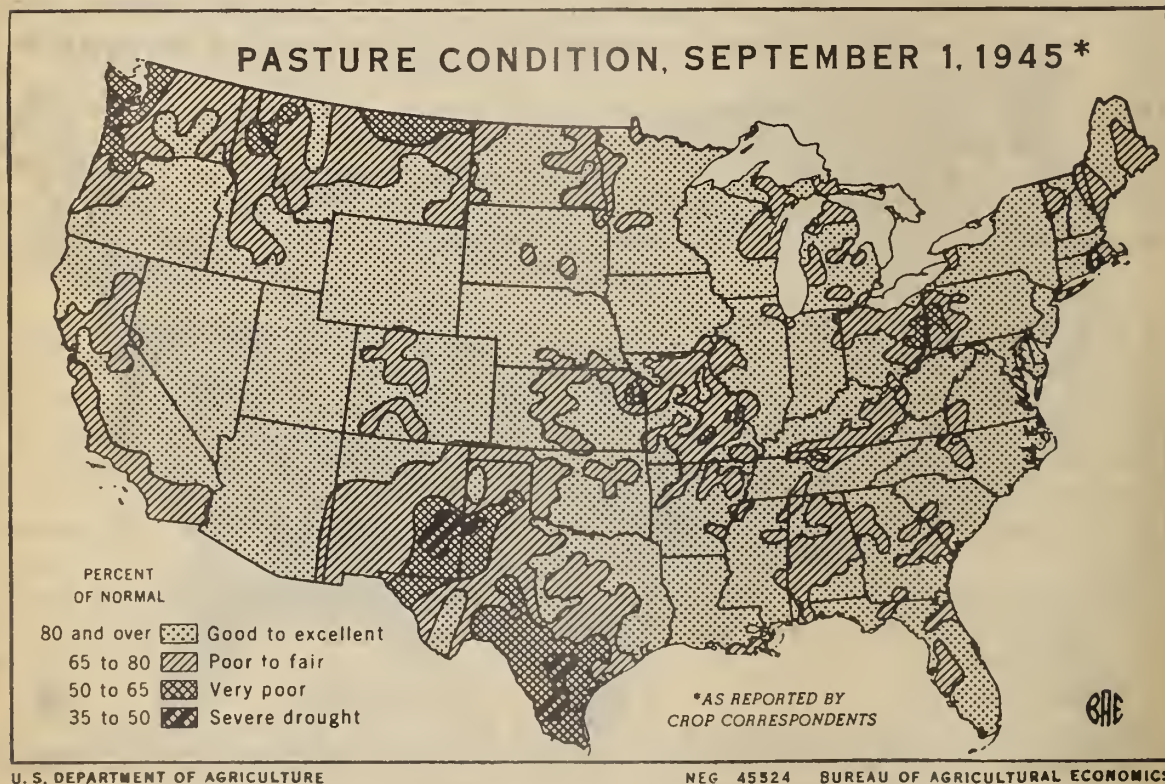
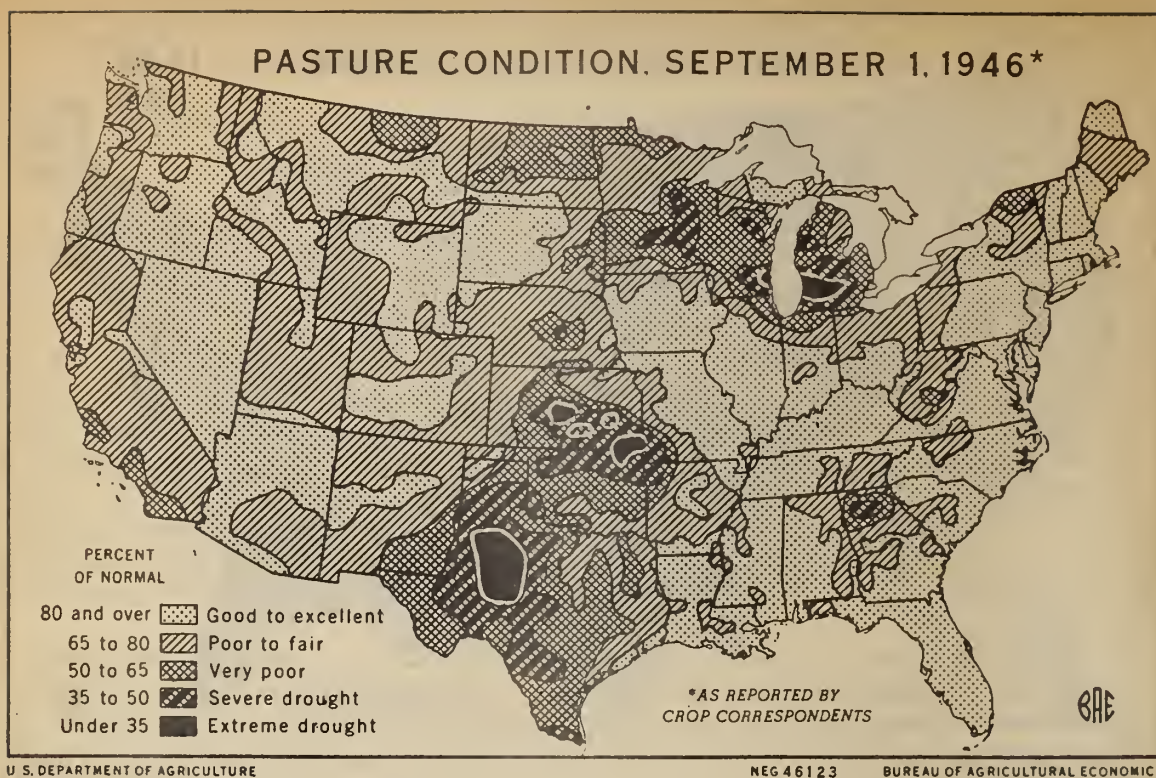
NEG. 46122 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

FEED CROP PROSPECTS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1945*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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Mississippi. Moving out from these poorest centers conditions change rapidly to good or excellent in most of the country. On the basis of current estimates of 3.4 billion bushels of corn, 1.5 billion bushels of oats, 256 million bushels of barley, but only 79 million bushels of sorghum grain, feed-grain production would be about 127 million tons, 4 percent above the previous high mark set in 1942. The 96 million tons of hay being harvested is well above average production and, augmented by a large carryover, indicates an ample supply of forage, though areas that depend heavily upon sorghum forage may have local shortages. Feed grain supplies per animal unit are expected to be the most liberal in the 27 years of record. Pastures as a whole are reported above average for this data but below a year ago. Again the Great Plains and Lakes States are a notable exception. Range pastures continued to decline as a whole, though August rains relieved the very dry condition in Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona and parts of Utah and Colorado. Range cattle and sheep held up well, with some shrinkage in the dry areas of the Southwest.

The largest quantity of food grains in history is being harvested — over 37 million tons. Winter-wheat production reached an all-time record of 880 million bushels. Production prospects for spring wheat improved in August as harvest neared completion under favorable circumstances. All wheat production amounts to 1,167 million bushels, 44 million bushels larger than any other wheat crop ever produced in this country. The expected 69.6 million bushels of rice is close to the record. Rye production of 21.4 million bushels is only half of average, but the 7 million bushels of buckwheat is near average. The aggregate of the 8 grains (4 feed and 4 food) is about 164 million tons, largest in history. This would be 9 million tons above the previous high mark set in 1942, which was closely approached in 1944 and 1945, and 19 million tons more than in other year.

Sugar crops nearly maintained their August 1 level, with sugar beets down slightly. Tobacco of all types increased in weight under August conditions, which favored both growth and harvesting. The new record outturn of 2,221 million pounds is 3 percent above the August 1 forecast and would exceed that of 1945 by 223 million pounds, or 11 percent. Broomcorn prospered with improved growing conditions and production is now indicated at 40,800 tons, about 8 percent below average.

Egg production, both per hen and total, was lower in August than in August 1945; nevertheless, about one-sixth more eggs were laid than the average for the month. Not only is the number of layers on farms 4 percent less than a year earlier, but the number of potential layers is 7 percent less than last year. Milk production in August was second only to that attained in August 1945. Milk flow per cow was the highest for the month in 22 years of record, but was not enough to offset the smaller milk cow numbers. Heavy feeding and careful culling of dairy herds is reflected in this performance.

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Total production of principal deciduous fruits is/a near-record level. Improvement in August brings the total to 17 percent more than 1945 and 12 percent above average. The commercial apple crop improved with favorable August conditions and is now only 4 percent below average. Peaches, pears and plums are breaking previous production records, grapes and cherries approach the records, while prunes and apricots are above average. Prospects are favorable for citrus in all producing areas. Almonds and filberts are record crops, walnuts near-record, but the pecan crop will be below average. Harvest of cherries and apricots was com-

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pleted and plums nearly completed in August. Peach picking continues only in late areas. Harvest of Bartlett pears will be completed by mid-September, but supplies will move out of cold-storage for some time. Harvest of California grapes has started and will be in volume during September. Apples are moving in volume and harvest will be at a high level in September and early October.

An aggregate of approximately 9.2 million tons of commercial truck crops for the fresh market will be produced on about 2.1 million acres in 1946. Acreage and production both are about 10 percent above the previous records set in 1945, and, for the first time, they exceed 2 million acres and 9 million tons, respectively. Prospects for summer season production changed but little during August. Later plantings of green peas failed to yield up to expectations and prospective tomato yields were reduced, by blight in some areas and by continued dry weather in others. Onions, on the other hand, improved materially in most eastern and central areas. For the fall season, production is expected to run slightly above that of 1945. Substantial increases are indicated for early fall snap beans, celery, spinach, and fall lettuce. Cabbage and carrots are the only fall crops estimated to date with smaller acreages than last year.

Production prospects for processing vegetables declined about 4 percent during August. Blight caused serious losses of tomatoes in the North Atlantic States, and dry weather reduced yields of processing crops in Wisconsin, Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia. In other States, conditions remained favorable. Despite setbacks, the supply of processing vegetables in sight on September 1 was the second largest of record, exceeding production in 1945 by 9 percent and falling only 2 percent short of the 1942 high. The prospective aggregate supply is about a third larger than average. The outlook is for record-high crops of green peas and green lima beans, near records for sweet corn and tomatoes, and a crop of snap beans two-fifths above average.

CORN: Despite a 4 percent drop from August 1 prospects, the indicated 1946 corn crop at 3,371,707,000 bushels is still the largest of record. It is 12 percent more than last year and 29 percent larger than the 1935-44 average. The indicated average yield per acre of 36.9 bushels, also a record high, is 3.8 bushels larger than that of 1945 and 8.4 bushels more than average.

The decline of 125 million bushels in the production outlook was caused chiefly by a continuation of late July dry weather into mid-August in the Great Plains and northern Lake States. As August ended, conditions still were dry in some areas of the Lake States, central Nebraska, central and southern Kansas and unseasonably cool. While the unseasonably cool weather of late August tempered the effects of drought to some extent it also delayed maturity. There appeared to be some frost hazard in an area embracing the southeastern half of Illinois, southern Indiana and parts of Ohio and Kentucky. However warm sunny weather during the early part of September has been ideal for maturing corn and especially so in the States east of the Mississippi River where most of the late acreage is located.

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Dry weather during the first half of August and in some areas throughout the month reduced yield prospects in all the North Central States except Illinois and Iowa. In Michigan where dry weather still prevails in much of the State, yield per acre prospects dropped 8 bushels. Frost damaged the crop in the northern half of that State. The estimated yield per acre dropped 7.5 bushels from last month in North Dakota, 6 bushels in Minnesota and Nebraska. In Nebraska high temperatures and hot winds rather than lack of moisture may have caused more of the decline. There was a decline of 5 bushels in South Dakota, 3 bushels in Kansas (which followed an 3 bushel drop during July) and one bushel in Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio.

The Iowa yield shows no change from August 1 but the Illinois yield is up 2 bushels. A warm September would mature what promises to be the biggest Illinois corn crop in its history. Ohio and Indiana also need favorable weather during September. West of the Mississippi River development is ahead of the usual. Corn is denting in Iowa and Minnesota and on September 1 needed only about two weeks of frost-free weather to assure merchantable quality. Silo filling is in progress throughout the North Central States.

In the Northeastern States production prospects are up about one percent from August 1 and this indicates the largest corn crop in that area since 1925. A considerable acreage is late. Light frosts in August caused only slight damage. Pennsylvania and New Jersey need favorable weather for their large acreage of late corn. Silo filling is underway throughout the area.

The production outlook in the South Atlantic States indicates a 3 percent gain over August 1 prospects. This would give the area the largest production since 1921, with the exceptions of 1938 and 1945. Harvesting for grain has started in the southernmost States of this group. In the South Central States a substantial August gain in Kentucky more than offset a decline in Oklahoma where drought earlier in the month damaged late corn. A large acreage of late corn in Kentucky, however, needs warm weather in order to escape frost damage. Harvesting for grain is general in Texas and has started in Alabama.

In the West, dryland corn in Montana and Colorado was injured by dry August weather with the heaviest damage occurring in Montana. The September 1 estimate indicates the smallest corn crop in this group of States since 1940.

WHEAT: Farmers have practically completed the harvest of a new record wheat crop of 1,167,319,000 bushels. This is 44 million bushels above the previous high of 1,123,000,000 bushels. New high records of all-wheat production were made in Nebraska, Oklahoma, Idaho and Washington. The preliminary estimate of the 1946 winter wheat crop of 880 million bushels also set an all time record.

All spring wheat is estimated at 287,425,000, an increase of 7 million bushels over a month ago. This estimate is 4 percent below last year's production of 300 million bushels, but is 27 percent above the 1935-44 average. Estimates for half of the spring-wheat States were higher than those of a month ago. The September 1 production of 212,810,000 bushels of all spring wheat in the three leading States -- the Dakotas and Minnesota -- while 7 percent below that of last year is 47 percent above the 10-year average.

Durum wheat production in the Dakotas and Minnesota, estimated at 37,578,000 bushels on September 1, exceeds last year's crop slightly and is 18 percent above average. Production of other spring wheat, estimated at 249,847,000 bushels, is about 6 percent below last year, but is 56 million bushels (29 percent) above the 10-year average.

The average yield of all spring wheat is 15.6 bushels per acre as compared with 15.2 bushels indicated on August 1. The yield is one bushel per acre below that of 1945 but nearly 2 bushels above average. The yields per acre of both durum and other spring wheat are the same this year at 15.6 bushels. Last year, with a more favorable moisture situation in the Northern Great Plains States, durum wheat yield was 17.8 bushels while the other spring wheat yield was 16.5 bushels per acre. As a result of early dry weather this year, yields for both durum and other spring wheat in North Dakota are 2.5 bushels lower than last year. The 25-bushel spring wheat in ^{in Ohio} Washington has been exceeded only twice, and the yield of 32 bushels in Idaho only once.

Harvesting and threshing was largely completed by September 1. Only a small part of the threshing of shocked grain remained. Harvesting was completed under favorable conditions. Rains which occurred before August 1 were generally sufficient to carry the crop through to maturity. Showers and the relatively moderate temperatures during August were of material benefit, particularly in filling of late grain. The grain is reportedly of high quality. Because of the predominance of short straw and the favorable harvesting weather, harvesting losses were very low. In some areas, unusually large quantities of spring wheat were piled on the ground after harvest owing to the large crop and shortage of cars. As in the case of winter wheat piled on the ground, dry weather held losses at a minimum.

OATS: An oats crop second only to the record breaking 1945 production is indicated for 1946. The current estimate of 1,520 million bushels is only 2 percent below the 1,548 million bushels harvested last year and is over a third larger than the 1935-44 average of 1,129 million bushels.

In the 12 North Central States which have 79 percent of the U. S. acreage, yields well above average are being realized except in North Dakota where rainfall was short in July and August. Total production estimated for these 12 States alone amounts to 1,255 million bushels, or 83 percent of the Nation's estimated 1946 total production. Yields per acre range from 26 bushels in North Dakota to the season's highest yield of 45 bushels in Ohio and Michigan. For the United States as a whole the average yield per acre of 35.3 bushels has been exceeded only 4 times in 81 years of record. Only in 1921 and 1925 has the current oats acreage been exceeded.

While production in the North Central States will largely account for this year's tremendous crop, yields in the 17 Atlantic States were also substantially above average and a crop for the area 34 percent above average and 22 percent larger than 1945 has been harvested. Production in the Western region will be nearly 1 percent above the region average and about the same as in 1945. In the South Central area total production is above average but below the good 1945 crop.

Except for small scattered sections of relatively minor importance in oats production, prevailing weather during August was favorable for harvesting the large oats crop in the more Northern States. In the South threshing and combining of oats had been practically completed by August 1.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

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September 1, 19463:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BARLEY: Production prospects for barley improved about $5\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels during August. The crop is now estimated at 256,334,000 bushels, compared with 263,961,000 bushels produced in 1945 and the 1935-44 average of 289,598,000 bushels. The indicated acreage for harvest is only one percent loss than last year, but 20 percent less than average. The indicated yield of 25.5 bushels per acre is one of the 5 highest since 1915. Last year's yield per acre was 25.9 bushels while the 1935-44 average was 22.8 bushels.

Harvesting was practically completed by September 1 under conditions unusually favorable for good yields and high test weights. Yields were maintained or improved in all the heavy producing States and harvesting losses were slight. Current yields per acre in Minnesota, South Dakota and Nebraska are up sharply from the 10-year average. A record harvest of 44.6 million bushels in California places that State in first place for 1946 barley production, about 1.1 million bushels ahead of North Dakota, the 1945 leader.

BUCKWHEAT: The indicated production of 7,061,000 bushels of buckwheat is above last year's crop of 6,701,000 bushels, but close to the 1935-44 average. Because the acreage this year is somewhat lower than a year ago, the larger crop is due primarily to this year's yield of 17.6 bushels per acre, compared with 16.2 bushels last year.

The season in general has been favorable for buckwheat. Comparatively cool August temperatures occurred when the larger part of the early planted acreage was in the blossoming stage. This had the effect of improving yield prospects in the important buckwheat States of New York and Pennsylvania, as well as in Maine, Maryland and Virginia. The moderate August temperatures were particularly fortunate for the buckwheat crop in a number of other States where August was too dry for best development. Yields in prospect September 1 are a bushel lower than a month ago in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and 3 bushels less in North Dakota. Further deterioration was checked by cool days. The crop is well advanced and is comparatively safe from frost damage.

RICE: Prospects for harvesting a near-record crop of rice improved during August.

Production is now estimated at 69.6 million bushels, about 1 percent more than was indicated on August 1 and only 1 percent below the 1945 record. Improvement during August occurred in Texas. Other States were unchanged. The crop made good progress toward maturity, and harvesting of early fields was started in August in all three southern States.

Much of the Arkansas rice acreage is grassy. Much also was seeded late and is susceptible to damage if early frosts should occur. A few early fields were harvested in late August, but harvest is not expected to become general before mid-September. Harvesting of early varieties is well along in Louisiana and yields are satisfactory, but the outlook for late varieties is less promising. The Texas harvest is well underway, and is in a volume that is taxing the capacity of driers. Yields are good. To date, no loss has occurred from tropical storms such as those that have reduced production in several recent years. Good growing weather has favored California rice prospects. Harvest will be earlier than usual and may be started soon after mid-September. A few fields have been drained.

ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: The production of all sorghums for grain is forecast at 78,909,000 bushels, about 2 percent less than estimated a month ago. The indicated crop, the smallest since 1939, is about 17 percent less than the large 1945 crop of 95,599,000 bushels and about 9 percent less than the 1935-44 average of 86,543,000 bushels. High temperatures and lack of rain

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in August caused a decline of nearly two million bushels in prospects during the month. While rains the last of August and the first of September have improved the condition of the crop in parts of Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico, development as a whole is late because of unfavorable moisture conditions during the normal planting season. Growth and development were retarded by drought conditions and high temperatures during July in the principal producing areas, especially in Kansas, Colorado, and Nebraska, where only a small part of the crop had headed out by September 1. The Kansas crop prospects declined during August, except in the northeastern areas, and a larger proportion of the acreage than usual probably will be cut for fodder or abandoned unless unusually favorable conditions prevail from now until harvest.

About 91 percent of the acreage for grain is in the three States of Texas, Kansas, and Oklahoma. The Texas crop is expected to be about 51 million bushels or nearly two-thirds of the Nation's total production. Much of the crop in the High Plains is late and, while August rains were beneficial, the final outcome will be dependent on weather conditions during the next thirty days.

The indicated yield for the United States is 13.5 bushels per acre compared with 13.8 bushels indicated on August 1, 15.1 bushels in 1945, and 14.9 bushels, the 10-year (1935-44) average.

TOBACCO: A record tobacco crop - 2,221 million pounds - is indicated as of September 1. Such a production would be about 11 percent above the previous high record of 1,998 million pounds produced in 1945. Although prospective production increased over last month for each class of tobacco except Perique, the total is only about 3 percent higher than was forecast a month earlier.

Production of more than 1,300 million pounds of flue-cured tobacco is estimated which would be considerably higher than the record established last year when 1,174 million pounds were produced. Harvesting of Type 11 is nearing completion. Marketing of Type 12 is underway. But congestion at re-drying plants has slowed marketing of both Type 12 and Type 13. However, a high percentage of Type 13 has already been marketed. Final sales have been held on Type 14 tobacco.

The estimated production of Burley tobacco, 584 million pounds, is slightly higher than in 1945, and second only to the record established in 1944 when 591 million pounds were produced. Burley tobacco has made good progress throughout the season, especially in Kentucky and Tennessee. With almost perfect stands, crops presented a much more uniform appearance than usual at harvest time. A large percentage of the Burley tobacco has been housed. Those fields not yet cut are maturing evenly and the tobacco is of generally high quality.

Most of the Southern Maryland tobacco crop is cut. Production, estimated at 41.5 million pounds, is a record high, and about twice last year's short crop.

Indicated production of dark-fired and dark air-cured tobacco is 93.6 million and 49.0 million pounds, respectively. Compared with last year, dark-fired tobacco shows an increase of 64 percent while dark air-cured increased about 13 percent.

The total production of cigar types of tobacco is indicated at 149.2 million pounds, about 21 percent above 1945. Fillers account for 63.8 million pounds, binders 72.5 million, and wrappers 12.9 million.

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Most of the increases in cigar tobaccos during August were in fillers. Unusually good weather in Pennsylvania and Ohio caused marked improvement. Plants are extra leafy, the leaves are long, and late fields are still making good progress. Some early tobacco has been harvested. Recent weather has not been very favorable for curing tobacco in sheds but no damage is yet apparent.

FLAXSEED: The indicated production of flaxseed, 22,842,000 bushels, is less than two-thirds of last year's 36,688,000 bushel crop. This is due to the greatly reduced acreage, for the yield per acre in prospect September 1 of 9.3 bushels per acre is only slightly below last year's per-acre yield.

August was in general a favorable month for flaxseed. The crop was far enough advanced to avoid injury from dryness that developed in parts of the important flaxseed States. This was due in part to beneficial rains in July. Harvesting was well advanced by September 1, and the remaining acreage was largely beyond frost danger. Yields a little higher than a month ago are indicated for Minnesota, Iowa and South Dakota. In North Dakota the indicated yield equals August 1 expectations although 1.9 bushels per acre lower than last year. Montana's yields are above last year, and acreage abandonment is likely to be less than early expectations because of the mid-season rains.

BROOMCORN: August rains in the western broomcorn areas greatly benefited both Standard and Dwarf types, as a result, September 1 prospects show a marked improvement over those of a month ago. The rains were of particular benefit in New Mexico, Kansas, and to the Dwarf crop in western Oklahoma and northwest Texas. Production of the 6 commercial broomcorn States is now forecast at 40,800 tons. This is an increase of 9 percent over prospects on August 1 when much of the crop in western areas was critically in need of moisture. The 1946 estimated tonnage is about 29 percent larger than last year, but 8 percent short of the 1935-44 average of 44,290 tons.

While the final outcome of the crop in New Mexico was still difficult to appraise by the end of August, prospects show considerable improvement over the outlook a month earlier. Rainfall was received in practically all important producing sections of the State during August. Rains also improved prospects in the Panhandle, and west-central counties of Oklahoma, and in southwestern Kansas. Prospective yields per acre in New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas are higher than a month ago. In contrast, the Colorado crop was severely damaged by dry hot weather during the first three weeks of August, but rains during the latter part of the month checked further deterioration. In this State a yield slightly smaller than a month ago is indicated.

The Early Standard crop in the Lindsay area of Oklahoma was practically harvested by September 1. August rains greatly improved prospects for late planted Standard broomcorn. Yields of Standard broomcorn are above average. With most of the crop in south Texas already moved from farms, the preliminary check on production indicates 5,900 tons for the State this season. Exceptionally good yields in southern Texas, and general improvement because of rains in the central area, are the chief reasons for some increase over earlier estimates. Broomcorn prospects in Illinois remained unchanged from a month ago. The crop is very late, and cutting had just begun by September 1.

HOPS: A record large hop crop of 56,435,000 pounds is estimated for 1946 in the 3 Pacific Coast States. This is slightly larger than the previous record of 56,128,000 pounds produced in 1945 and 42 percent above the 1935-44 average of 39,631,000 pounds.

In Oregon, estimated production is placed at 20,000,000 pounds. The few days of hot weather during August reduced the size of the hop blossom and hops are not expected to weigh out as heavy as indicated a month ago. Prospects are for a better quality crop this year than last. The crop is much cleaner than last season, and insect and mildew damage has been negligible. The California crop is now estimated at 15,015,000 pounds, 3 percent below the August estimate. The Sacramento Valley has a large crop of good quality hops. In the Sonoma and Mendicino area the hop crops are good but there has been some insect damage and a shortage of help has delayed picking. The Washington hop crop is estimated at 21,420,000 pounds.

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE: Production of dry edible beans, based on the September 1 prospects is expected to total 14 3/4 million bags (100 pounds, uncleaned basis). This is half a million bags less than was indicated a month ago, and is almost 10 percent below the 1935-44 average production of 16.4 million bags. However, the average yield per acre is above that of last year and above average.

Nearly all the reduction in prospects during August occurred in Michigan, where a decrease of 797,000 bags, or nearly 17 percent, from a month ago is indicated. Pulling will be general by the middle of September with yields ranging from near failure in the dry area around Lansing to excellent near Saginaw Bay. The frost early in September was most severe in the colored bean areas in the western part of the State. Indicated production is a little below that of August 1 in Wyoming and a few minor States.

Bean crops as large or larger than expected a month ago are indicated in all other important States. Expected production in New York is 130,000 bags more than on August 1, Colorado is up 50,000, and New Mexico is up 68,000. These increases partly offset the marked decrease in Michigan. Indicated production in California and Idaho is unchanged from that of a month ago.

The indicated yield for the U. S. is 905 pounds per acre (uncleaned basis), compared with 864 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 873 pounds.

DRY PEAS: Harvested yields reported for dry peas indicate a crop of more than 6 3/4 million bags of 100 lbs., uncleaned. This is slightly better than prospects of a month ago and over a million bags more than were harvested in 1945. August weather was good for harvesting in Washington and Idaho where four-fifths of this crop is grown. The national yield per acre is a few pounds more than expected a month ago and one-fourth larger than in 1945.

SOYBEANS: Soybean production as of September 1 is forecast at 183,393,000 bushels, about 3 million below the estimate of last month. This is 4 percent less than the near record crop of 192 million bushels produced in 1945. Although the estimated production would be the lowest since 1941, it is still more than 77 percent above the 1935-44 average.

The acreage of soybeans for harvest as beans is estimated at 9.5 million about 13 percent less than the 10.9 million harvested for beans last year. However, the proportion of the total acreage planted for all purposes to be harvested for beans is the highest of record. A yield of 19.4 bushels per acre is indicated as of September 1, the highest since 1939 and well above the 17.6 bushel yield of 1945 and the 10-year average yield of 18.0 bushels.

Weather conditions varied widely during August in the North Central States where more than nine-tenths of the soybeans for beans are produced. In northern and western areas of these States, the crop was hindered by dry and unseasonably cool weather during most of August. In contrast, floods and excessive rains caused some damage in southern Illinois and nearby Missouri. Where rainfall was sufficient cool weather favored vine growth but retarded development and set of the pods.

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Yield prospects on September 1 were below or unchanged from the August 1 forecast in all of the North Central States except Missouri, where the weather was very favorable for soybeans over most of the State and bumper yields are expected. Illinois prospects declined, primarily because of dryness in the northeastern part of the State and continued cool rainy weather in the southern part. In the wet areas, bud blight has become more common than usual and may cause some damage. The cool wet weather also has delayed maturity, and some of the late planted acreage may be subject to frost damage. Ohio yield prospects dropped largely because of cool and dry weather. Late planted acreage is still in some danger from early frosts. Indiana and Iowa both have prospects of high yields per acre. Indiana generally has had a favorable season although dry weather has lowered prospects in the north. Much of the Iowa acreage is nearing maturity. The crop made rank growth in central and southern Iowa, while dry weather in the northwest retarded plant growth. The set in some areas appears below normal.

In the major soybean producing States there have been sharp shifts in the acreage planted toward the higher yielding varieties, such as the Lincoln. The acreage of the Lincoln variety has expanded at a rapid rate. In 1944 only small acreages were grown. In 1945 about 10 percent of the total soybean acreage in Indiana and Illinois was planted to this variety with lesser amounts in other major States. This year indications point to about one-half the total acreage of soybeans in Illinois and Indiana is Lincolns, with sharp increases also noted in other major north-central States.

COWPEAS: The September 1 condition of cowpeas is reported at 72 percent of normal, 5 points lower than on the same date last year, but 1 point above the September 1 average. Conditions in the central and northern cowpea States are generally very good with sufficient rainfall for vigorous growth. Lack of moisture lowered condition in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. In the Southern Belt there was not enough rainfall during August for optimum development, but reported condition is near average. South Carolina, the heaviest producing State, indicates a condition well above average and slightly above last month.

Because of the very small acreage planted, the production of cowpeas both for hay and for peas will be short this year.

PEANUTS: A total production of 2,037 million pounds of peanuts is indicated from the acreage for picking and threshing. If realized, this will be the fifth consecutive year in which production exceeded 2 billion pounds. Although the change in indicated production since August 1 was slight, the outlook changed materially by areas.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, favorable conditions during August partially offset the effects of excessive rains earlier in the season. Farmers growing bunch peanuts were able to "clean out" most of their fields. Excellent progress was made in pegging, although some of the later peggings may not have time to mature before the normal harvesting date. Sulphur dusting for the control of leafspot and leaf hopper was practiced widely throughout the area this season and the plants are generally healthy. The indicated average yield for this area is still somewhat below the average but is about 13 percent above that of 1945. The present indicated production, 494 million pounds, is about 30 million pounds above the August 1 estimate.

In the Southeastern Area, prospective production declined almost 5 percent during August. Wet weather during the early part of the month was followed by a dry period which hastened maturity and necessitated a speeding up of harvesting operations. Above-average worm damage was reported from some sections. Digging operations are now in full swing throughout the area, with the labor supply not quite so tight as in recent years.

In the Southwestern Area continued dry weather during the first and middle of August reduced prospective yields about 31 pounds per acre below the August 1 forecast. This reduction about offset the gain in the Virginia-Carolina Area. Rain during the last few days of August enabled farmers with mature crops to resume harvesting operations. These rains should also greatly benefit the late crop. Harvest is about completed in the southern areas of Texas and is beginning in the northern part of the State.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Estimated 1946 production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is unchanged from August 1. The current estimate of 6,394,000 tons compares with 6,767,000 tons last year and the 10-year average of 5,873,000 tons.

In Louisiana, weather conditions have been somewhat unfavorable this year. The crop got off to a late start because of excessive rains early in the season. These rains resulted in the development of a shallow root system in some fields and caused leaching of fertilizer. Wet weather continued into July but was followed by inadequate rainfall during August which tended to retard development, particularly of cane with shallow roots. The crop is now in need of rain.

In Florida, where water control is used, conditions have been generally satisfactory this season and near-normal yields are in prospect.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets in 1946 is indicated at 11,159,000 tons based on September 1 conditions. This is 29 percent above the 1945 production and compares with the average of 9,568,000 tons. The 1946 production now indicated is the highest since 1942 when 11,674,000 tons were produced. Indicated yields per acre in all of the important producing States changed little during August. Increases of a half ton in Nebraska and Montana were practically offset by a similar decline in California. The indicated yield for the United States, 12.9 tons per acre is about three-fourths ton above average.

In the important producing States of the Rocky Mountain area, irrigation water has been generally sufficient. The beets show good color and growth, and little insect damage is reported. Harvest is in full swing in California where harvesting operations are ahead of recent years. The half ton decline in prospective yield in California may be attributed to hopper damage which appears somewhat more serious than normal in some districts.

In the Lakes area, beets continued to make good progress during August, both in top growth and root development. Rainfall during the month was "spotty" but generally adequate. There is little insect damage. Beets which were planted late because of the May frost and dry weather during April and May, are now in satisfactory condition with good stands.

Assuming that the present indicated production will be realized and that sugar recovery per ton of beets will be about normal this year, a total of about 1,620,000 tons of sugar will be refined from the 1946 sugar beet crop.

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COMMERCIAL APPLES: The Nation's commercial apple crop is estimated at 116,697,000 bushels -- nearly 50 million bushels more than the record low 1945 production of 68,042,000 but four percent below the 1935-44 average of 120,962,000 bushels and six percent below the 1944 crop. August growing conditions were very favorable and the production prospect improved 4,969,000 bushels. Most of the increase occurred in the Eastern and Central States where production was more than three times 1945 but about 10 percent below average is indicated. Quality of the crop is generally above average.

For the North Atlantic area, production is indicated at 28,568,000 bushels, about four times the 1945 crop but about 18 percent below 1944 and average. All States in this area have below-average crop prospects. In New England, spring frosts and poor pollination weather greatly reduced the set. With the exception of Maine, where a near average production is indicated, all New England States have smaller than average crops this year. The New York crop is about 14 percent below average and 17 percent below 1944 production. Rome Beauty, Cortland, Wealthy and summer varieties have the largest crops, and Baldwin, Northern Spy, and Greening, the smallest. McIntosh harvest was active the second week in September in the Hudson Valley and will be underway by mid-September in the Lake Ontario area. In the Adams-Franklin-Cumberland-York area of Pennsylvania, apples are sizing rapidly. Fruit is very clean and free of worms. Black Twigs and Rome Beautys have the best prospect and Delicious the poorest. In the Berks-Lehigh area winter varieties are developing large sizes. Some Staymans are cracking.

In the South Atlantic region, the indicated production is about 10 percent above average. Weather has been favorable for sizing, and quality is unusually good. The Virginia crop, now estimated at 13,680,000 bushels, is 19 percent above average but 6 percent below the large 1944 crop. All varieties are maturing earlier than usual. Cool nights have given red varieties about as much color by September 1 as they usually have at harvest time. The harvest of Jonathans, Yorks and Pippins will be underway the second week in September. The West Virginia crop is indicated the largest since 1942 and 5 percent above average. Peak harvest of Jonathans and Grimes Golden will occur in the eastern Panhandle the second week in September.

In the Central States, August weather was unusually favorable for apples. Production for this region, now estimated at 19,712,000 bushels, is 2,126,000 above the August 1 forecast. This estimate is nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the short 1945 crop, about one percent below 1944 and 12 percent below average. Insect and disease damage is light and quality is the best in years. In Michigan, especially the southwestern section, scattered showers have given some relief from the drought, but more moisture is needed in many orchards for proper sizing. Apples are developing excellent color. Illinois had too much rain in western and southern counties and some fall varieties cracked. The crop is very clean and apples are ripening nearly two weeks earlier than usual. Golden Delicious will start moving about September 23. In Ohio the thin set is sizing well and production is indicated about 55 percent of average. In the central and eastern Missouri areas apples have developed well but dry weather in the southwest has limited sizes. There has been some excessive dropping. Production in northwestern Arkansas has been reduced somewhat by dry weather. Harvest of winter varieties will start the third week in September.

The western region's crop of 46,162,000 bushels is 5 percent above average and 2 percent above 1945. In comparison with last year the western apple crop varies greatly among States. Washington with 31,328,000 bushels and Oregon with

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3,237,000 bushels have crops 16 and 12 percent respectively larger than last year. New Mexico production is about double the 1945 crop. California and Idaho which had very large 1945 crops have 29 and 40 percent respectively smaller indicated productions in 1946. Colorado has about the same size crop as in 1945 but only about three-fourths of average. Utah's production is about four-fifths of last year and the short Montana crop is less than a third of 1945. Washington apples are unusually large for this time of year and an early harvest is expected. Compared with previous years the crop is larger in the Wenatchee-Okanogan area, where late April frosts were less severe than in the Yakima Valley. In California the main volume of interstate shipments of Gravensteins ended about mid-August with the late harvest diverted to dryers and processors. General picking of Bellflowers is expected the third week in September.

PEACHES: Reports from the Nation's peach growers indicate a record-high production of 83,135,000 bushels. This production exceeds the previous record crop of 1945 by 1.6 million bushels and the 1935-44 average by 23.2 million bushels. Harvesting was completed during August in southern areas, but was extending beyond September 1 in most northern areas.

Production of 24,024,000 bushels in the 10 Southern States was about as estimated August 1. In comparison, the 1945 crop totaled 26,892,000 bushels and the 10-year average was 15,809,000 bushels. There was severe damage from insects and disease in Georgia, while excessive rainfall during the season caused considerable loss in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama.

Production prospects in the 5 Middle Atlantic States of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia improved during August because of good sizing. Aggregate harvest for the area is estimated at 5,053,000 bushels -- more than double the 1945 total of 2,242,000 bushels. Harvesting was completed in Virginia about mid-August, but in West Virginia and New Jersey will continue into early September.

In the mid-West, production for the main peach producing States held up to earlier estimates. Harvesting was completed by mid-August in Illinois and was at its peak by September 1 in Michigan -- both earlier than usual. Sizing was good in Illinois, but insects and disease caused considerable loss in some areas. Better-than-average sizing of Elbertas during August contributed to increasing the production estimate in Michigan over that of a month earlier. A record-high production of 4,482,000 bushels is now indicated for that State.

All the North Atlantic States have materially larger peach crops than last year. Total production in New York and Pennsylvania is estimated at 3,598,000 bushels, compared with 2,882,000 bushels in 1945 and the 10-year average of 3,164,000 bushels. The New York crop is clean and of good size. Harvesting of the western New York Elbertas should be in full swing September 15-20, possibly earlier. Late peach harvest was at peak about September 1 in Pennsylvania. Size and quality are generally good, but excessive rainfall caused considerable brown rot in some areas.

In the West, production is turning out about as expected on August 1 with a crop of 40,534,000 bushels indicated. The 1945 crop totaled 37,624,000 bushels, while the 1935-44 average was 29,606,000 bushels. Estimated production

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in Idaho, Colorado, and Utah is smaller than that of last season, but all other Western States have larger crops. The California Clingstone crop of 21,293,000 bushels was particularly clean and of high quality. Cannerymen had difficulty in handling the near record crop. Only late maturing varieties remained to be harvested on September 1. The California Freestone crop of 12,709,000 bushels, harvested during August, was the second largest of record.

PEARS: United States pear production is estimated at a record of 34,113,000 bushels, slightly above the 1945 crop and 18 percent above average. The indicated total pear crop for the three Pacific Coast States of 26,477,000 bushels is 3 percent less than the record 1945 crop but 29 percent more than average. Those three States have 78 percent of the 1946 pear crop. Pacific Coast Bartletts total 19,455,000 bushels compared with 20,342,000 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 15,158,000. Other varieties total 7,022,000 bushels -- slightly less than last year's total of 7,076,000 bushels and 31 percent above the average of 5,364,000 bushels.

The Washington pear crop is indicated at 9,035,000 bushels, compared with 7,770,000 bushels last year and the 6,612,000 bushel average. The Bartlett crop is estimated at 6,825,000 bushels -- 18 percent above last season and 44 percent above average. Rail shipments to September 1 this year totaled about 20 percent more than those last year. The Washington crop of other pears is forecast at 2,210,000 bushels -- 12 percent more than the 1945 crop and 18 percent more than average.

Oregon prospects improved during August and the pear crop is now estimated at 5,566,000 bushels, of which 2,254,000 bushels are Bartletts and 3,312,000 bushels are other varieties. Oregon pear production last year totaled 5,439,000 bushels. Harvest of Bartletts is almost complete. As usual, only a small part of the Rogue River crop is being canned. Canning continues to be the main outlet for the Hood River crop, though more pears than usual are going to fresh market.

California production is estimated at 11,876,000 bushels -- 16 percent less than last year's record but 19 percent more than average. California Bartletts are estimated at 10,376,000 bushels and other varieties at 1,500,000 bushels. Harvest of Bartletts is about completed in all important producing areas, although shipments out of storage will continue for some time. Harvest is underway on Hardy pears, most of which are going to canners.

In the North Atlantic States, production is estimated ^{at} 1,110,000 bushels which is more than twice the extremely short crop last year but only about 2/3 as large as average. The crop in the North Central States, at 2,153,000 bushels, is also sharply above the 1945 total (1,480,000 bushels) but only about 3/4 of average. New York pear crops are light in all areas and lightest in the Lake Ontario area. By varieties, Bartletts are the shortest and Kieffers the best.

GRAPES: The total U. S. grape crop is estimated at 2,816,800 tons, slightly larger than 1945 and 10 percent above the 1935-44 average.

In California, which produces over 90 percent of the national crop, estimated production is 2,606,000 tons, compared with 2,663,000 tons in 1945, and 2,338,100 tons average. The estimate for this season consists of 589,000 tons of wine varieties, 529,000 tons of table varieties, and 1,488,000 tons of raisin varieties. In 1945, wine grapes totaled 619,000 tons, table 512,000 tons, and raisin 1,532,000 tons. High temperatures during August damaged grapes to some extent in local areas, but losses for the State as a whole appear to be negligible. The

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principal varieties moving to market at this time are Thompson Seedless and Red Malaga, with Tokays expected to be moving in volume by mid-September. Some Thompson Seedless have been delivered to wineries. The main harvest of wine variety grapes has not started. Harvest of Thompson Seedless for raisin making has begun.

Indicated production of grapes in States other than California totals 210,800 tons, which is 64 percent larger than production in 1945, and about average

In New York, unseasonably cool weather during August retarded development. A few early varieties are moving to market, but harvest of the main crop - Concords - will not get underway before the end of September. Black rot has reduced prospects in unsprayed vineyards, particularly in the Finger Lakes area. A good crop is in prospect in the Chautauqua-Erie area. The Hudson Valley crop was reduced by early season hail storms and by black rot. In the Lake Erie area of Pennsylvania, rainfall early in August was very beneficial, but grapes are developing slowly because of cool dry weather during the latter part of the month. Berries are large but the number of bunches is varied. Early varieties show the best prospects. Black rot is showing up in unsprayed vineyards. Only a fair crop is expected in Ohio. Rot is prevalent in some vineyards, but the crop as a whole is developing favorably. The Michigan crop is reported as uneven but much above the 1945 production. Temperatures were below normal in late August and early September but amount of sunshine was above average, and the crop shows good development. Insect and disease damage has been light. Dry weather reduced prospects in Arkansas. Grapes ripened unevenly and were of poor quality. Practically all of the crop moved to processors.

The Washington grape crop is estimated 19,400 tons, the same as the 1945 production. In the Yakima Valley, the main producing area, both Concord and European varieties have good crops. Hot weather in western Washington reduced the Island Bell grape crop somewhat.

CITRUS: Growing conditions continued favorable during August in nearly all citrus areas. Condition of oranges for the United States averaged 79 percent on September 1 compared with 71 percent a year ago and the 10-year average of 74 percent. Grapefruit condition averaged 70 percent compared with 67 percent on September 1, 1945 and the 10-year average of 63 percent. Condition of the new crop of California lemons on the first of the month was 73 percent. A year earlier condition was 76 percent and the average is 74 percent.

Florida citrus areas continued to have excellent weather during August. The fruit is sizing well. The first of the new crop grapefruit was picked the first week in September and a few cars have been shipped.

Prospects for Texas citrus improved as a result of rains and cooler weather during the last week of August. Soil moisture and irrigation water were becoming short but apparently have not yet caused serious damage. Large crops of good quality fruit are in prospect.

Arizona citrus conditions are favorable as a whole.

California citrus crops made good development during August. Early fruit growth has been more satisfactory than for either 1944 or 1945.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is estimated at 101,200 tons, compared with 73,200 tons in 1945, and the 1935-44 average of 74,200 tons. California plum production is estimated at

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95,000 tons -- the largest of record. The crop is 34 percent larger than the 1945 production and 37 percent above average. Harvest has been completed in the valley areas and shipments are now moving from higher elevations. In Michigan, estimated production is now placed at 6,200 tons -- nearly 3 times the record small crop of last season and 24 percent above average.

The California dried prune crop is estimated at 200,000 tons (dry weight), compared with 226,000 tons in 1945, and the average of 203,800 tons. Prunes made satisfactory development during July. Harvest of the crop is well under way.

Production of prunes for all purposes in Washington, Oregon and Idaho is estimated at 156,600 tons (fresh weight), compared with 146,000 tons in 1945, and the average of 136,950 tons. In western Oregon, weather conditions were favorable and prune prospects improved somewhat during August. Warm weather advanced maturity, so that some canners started operations early in September or about a week sooner than anticipated on August 1. The eastern Oregon prune crop is turning out about as expected a month ago. In western Washington, dry weather reduced the crop somewhat. Eastern Washington prunes did not size up as well as expected largely because of the hot dry weather during August. Indicated production is 6 percent smaller than reported on August 1. In Idaho, estimated production is 8 percent larger than reported on August 1. Growing conditions were favorable for maturing the crop and fruit is of good size. Harvest of early prunes started in late August. The main harvest is expected to be completed about the third week in September.

APRICOTS: Estimated production of apricots in the three important producing States (California, Washington, and Utah) is 329,400 tons, compared with the 1945 crop of 193,600 tons, and the 1935-44 average of 235,535 tons.

California apricot production is estimated at 298,000 tons, compared with the light 1945 crop of 159,000 tons and the average of 216,200 tons. An unusually heavy tonnage of California apricots was canned this season. Dried tonnage was much lighter than is usual from such a large crop. In Washington, estimated production is still the largest of record, but at 26,000 tons, it is 4 percent smaller than reported a month ago. Production in 1945 totaled 23,700 tons. Hot dry August weather hastened maturity of the Yakima area crop and sizes were somewhat smaller than had been anticipated. Harvest was practically completed by September 1. Utah apricot production is estimated at 5,400 tons, about one half as large as the crop of last season and slightly smaller than that of 1944.

FIGS AND OLIVES: Condition of California figs at 88 percent is the same as reported on August 1, and compares with 82 percent on September 1, 1945, and the 1935-44 average of 80 percent. Weather conditions have been favorable for development of the crop. Dried fig harvest was in progress by September 1. Canning of Kadotas is well under way. Condition of California olives, at 52 percent, is somewhat above that of a year ago but is below average. Crop prospects are very irregular but the fruit generally is making good growth. Present prospects are for an olive crop somewhat larger than that of last year.

CRANBERRIES: Cranberry production for 1946 is estimated at 788,100 barrels, well above average. Prospects are favorable in all producing areas. The 1945 crop totaled 656,200 barrels and the 1935-44 average was 624,100 barrels.

Massachusetts expects a large crop of 535,000 barrels -- 12 percent larger than the 1945 crop of 478,000 barrels and 31 percent above average. Weather

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Washington, D. C.,

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conditions generally have been favorable. Water supplies were adequate for spring frost control and for growth during the dry spell in June and July. Excessive rains during the latter part of August caused some scald and rot. However, the unusual July frost caused only slight damage. About three-fifths of the 1946 crop is indicated to be Early Blacks, which is more than the usual proportion of this variety. Howes are expected to furnish only a little more than a third of production.

The New Jersey crop is indicated at 73,000 barrels -- 49 percent larger than the short crop last year but 16 percent below average. Weather has been mostly favorable since last fall, and insect damage appears to be lighter than usual. Harvest of Early Blacks was under way during the first week of September. For Wisconsin, a near-record crop of 120,000 barrels is in prospect, compared with 82,000 barrels in 1945 and the average of 97,000 barrels. Growing weather has been favorable, the set of fruit is very good, and berries are making good size. There has been very little damage by disease or insects.

For Washington, a record-large crop of 46,200 barrels is forecast -- 27 percent above the large 1945 crop of 36,400 barrels and more than twice the average of 22,240 barrels. The large crop is attributable partly to an increase in bearing acreage, but mostly to higher yields on older bogs. Growing conditions generally have been good to excellent. There was no injury from frosts and very little damage from disease and insects. Berries are larger than usual for this time of season. Oregon expects a record crop of 13,900 barrels, compared with 11,400 last year and 8,060 barrels average. There is some increase this year in bearing acreage in Oregon. Both size and quality of berries are indicated to be good. Picking will start by the middle of September, but will not be in full swing until early October.

PECANS: The pecan crop is now estimated at 96,523,000 pounds, a decline of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds from the August 1 indications. The current estimate is about 30 percent below the 1945 production of 138,082,000 pounds and about 9 percent below the 10-year average of 105,746,000. Excessive rains in the Southeastern States and damage from insects and diseases caused the decline in prospects. Losses from case bearers and shuck worms are heavy in local areas.

The indicated Georgia crop is 25,300,000 pounds, about 31 percent below the 1945 production. Excessive rainfall during the 1946 blooming season resulted in poor pollination and decreased the effectiveness of spraying, consequently, losses from scab and insects are unusually large. Scab and other fungus diseases are more prevalent than usual in Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana due to heavy rainfall. Heavy shedding is reported in some localities, particularly in Arkansas.

In Texas and Oklahoma production is indicated at 36,750,000 pounds, 37 percent of the 1945 production and 82 percent of average. The large production in 1945, drought during July and August and insect damage, are the principal causes for lower production this year in these two States.

The production of seedling varieties is indicated at 52,484,000 pounds or 54 percent of the total production. In 1945 and also during the period 1935-44 seedling varieties averaged about 59 percent of the total crop.

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ALMONDS, FILBERTS California walnut production is estimated at 63,000 tons, compared with 64,000 tons in 1945, and the 1935-44 average of 55,420 tons. The crop has made good development to date in all producing areas. High temperatures during August caused some sun-burning of walnuts but losses have not been serious. In Oregon, production is estimated at a record high of 8,500 tons — 23 percent above last season. Favorable August growing conditions more than offset the adverse effect of high temperatures in late July.

California almond production, estimated at 35,100 tons, is the largest of record, and compares with the previous record of 23,800 tons in 1945 and the average of 14,710 tons. Harvest of early maturing varieties is advancing rapidly.

Oregon filbert prospects continued to improve during August. Estimated production is now placed at 7,800 tons — the largest of record. Production in 1945 was 4,500 tons and in 1944, 5,600 tons. Harvesting is expected to be under way the latter part of September. Washington filbert production, estimated at 1,150 tons, is also a record-large crop. Production in 1945 totaled 800 tons.

POTATOES: The indicated potato crop of 455,137,000 bushels exceeds the August 1 estimate by 10.1 million bushels and lacks only 9.9 million bushels of equalling the record crop of 464,999,000 bushels harvested in 1943. The increase occurred despite considerable deterioration in the central section of the country, because conditions in the East were quite favorable. Production in 1945 was 425,131,000 bushels and the 1935-44 average is 372,756,000 bushels. The new record yield of 167.0 bushels per acre indicated for 1946 exceeds last year's record-high by 16.4 bushels.

Although the crop indicated for 1946 exceeds the 1945 production by 30 million bushels, prospective production of 335,553,000 bushels in the 30 late producing States is only 6.6 million bushels larger than the production of last year. Indicated production in these states is 28.5 million bushels lower than the record crop of 364,011,000 bushels harvested in 1943.

In each of the 3 eastern surplus producing States (Maine, New York and Pennsylvania), prospects improved during August. In Aroostock County, Maine, rains during the latter part of August furnished an abundant supply of moisture. Aphis infestation is generally very light and damage from other insects is insignificant. Late blight does not seem likely to cause any material damage to the Maine crop this season. In the New England States, outside of Maine, the prospective crop is uncertain. Recent rains, which at first caused considerable improvement, now threaten to bring about the development of late blight and rot in some areas.

On Long Island, where a record-large crop is indicated, harvest of Cobblers nears completion and digging of Green Mountains has started. In both upstate New York and Pennsylvania, most commercial growers have carried out adequate dust and spray programs. Where such programs have been used, the crop is green and continuing to grow but most unsprayed vines are dead.

Prospects have declined in each of the 4 heavy producing late States in the central part of the country — Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota. Moisture was inadequate in certain areas of these States during much of the past month and there was some frost damage the last few days in August. Further frost damage occurred on September 3. In Michigan freezes have damaged potatoes in most of the area north of Big Rapids with spotted damage in Montcalm

County. In Wisconsin, damage was limited primarily to the late varieties, but a little more growth would have benefitted some of the mid-season varieties such as Chippewas and Katahdins. The prospective crop in North Dakota was reduced sharply by dry weather during the first three weeks of August. In the southern half of Minnesota, most of the crop is mature but diggings have been made only to meet current needs. The South Dakota crop is being harvested under satisfactory conditions. The crop improved during August in Ohio and West Virginia and held its own in Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa.

Except in Colorado where prospects improved during August there was little change in potato prospects in the western part of the country. Oregon showed a slight improvement and Wyoming, Nevada, and New Mexico showed declines. Production of the late crop in the 12 western States is placed at 120,788,000 bushels, compared with 123,440,000 bushels harvested in 1945.

Condition of the Colorado crop is excellent. Idaho had some hot weather in August but water supplies were ample in all of the important commercial producing districts. The late crop in Idaho is several days earlier than usual. In Utah, harvest of Cobblers and Triumphs in Weber and Davis Counties progressed rapidly during August. Digging of the White Rose variety in Skagit and Whatcom counties, Washington, is at the peak. Digging of the late (Russet Burbank) crop in Washington has just started. Peak harvest is expected about October 1. Harvest of the early crop in Malheur County, Oregon is about complete. There have been some light frosts in Central Oregon and in the Klamath area but yields have not been reduced. In California, digging of the late crop has begun with good to excellent yields harvested in both the Delta and the Coastal Counties.

Indicated production of 38,273,000 bushels in the 7 intermediate States is somewhat higher than the August 1 estimate of 36,892,000 bushels. The crop in all of these States except Kansas made good progress in August. But the sharp increase in the New Jersey estimate accounts for most of this increase. With at least 90 percent of the crop harvested by September 1, it is apparent that the New Jersey crop is yielding higher than expected earlier in the season.

The increase in the crop estimated for the 12 early producing States reflects a higher yield for the Texas Panhandle crop.

SWEETPOTATOES: August conditions generally favored development of sweetpotatoes and a crop of 65,956,000 bushels is in prospect. This prospective crop is slightly below both the 1945 production of 66,836,000 bushels and the 1935-44 average of 66,422,000 bushels. Above-average yields are indicated for all States except New Jersey, Kansas and Oklahoma.

In New Jersey, only scattered diggings have been made, and most of the crop needs two or three weeks of hot sunny weather for tuber development. Yield prospects improved in each of the South Atlantic States except Georgia, during the past month. Shipments in carlot volume began in Maryland and Virginia during the second half of August.

In the South Central States, prospects improved in Kentucky, declined in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas and remained unchanged in Alabama, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas during the past month. Too much rainfall in West Tennessee has caused rank vine growth which is often unfavorable for root development. The prospective crop in Arkansas has been reduced by dry weather. In Alabama, digging of the early crop in Baldwin county has been completed, and harvest is expected to begin soon in the Cullman area.

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In Louisiana, harvest is active in all commercial areas but shipments are running behind those of 1945. Dry weather the first three weeks of August favored harvest in this State, but excessive rainfall during the last week of the month delayed this operation, especially in the central and southern areas. In Oklahoma and Texas, rains during the last week of August apparently checked deterioration in crop prospects that had threatened as dry weather prevailed during most of August. In California, harvest has begun in the San Joaquin Valley and in southern California.

HAY: Hay crop prospects have changed very little since August 1. Present indications are for a crop of 96 million tons, of which 32 million tons are clover-timothy, 30 million are alfalfa and more than 11 million are wild hay. Nearly 105 million tons of hay of all kinds were harvested in 1945, but the 1935-44 average was only 91 million.

This year's total hay crop is less than average in most far Western States but is near or above average in the tier of Plains States from South Dakota to Texas, inclusive, as well as in Montana, Missouri and most of the Cotton Belt. Production above average is indicated, also, in most of the northeastern part of the country, but the hay crop is less than average from North Dakota to Illinois and Michigan, inclusive.

The wild hay crop is smaller than a year ago in nearly all important States, but is larger than average in most of the Plains States except Kansas. The clover-timothy hay crop is larger than the 10-year average in all important States except Washington. Alfalfa hay production is expected to be below average in Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota by approximately half a million tons each, and to a lesser extent in Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, Ohio, and Indiana. In most other States alfalfa production is expected to be greater than average.

Wild hay yields per acre are generally below the 10-year average and also below last year in the Western States which are important producers of this kind. Yields per acre of clover-timothy alfalfa, and the other kinds of tame hay are generally higher than average in the Cotton Belt, the northern States east of the Mississippi River (except Michigan and Wisconsin), and in the Pacific Coast States. Alfalfa hay yields are generally a little below average in a large triangle cornering in Minnesota, New Mexico and Idaho. The U.S. yield per acre of all hay this year is 1.31 tons, compared with 1.41 tons in 1945 and a 10-year average of 1.29 tons.

PASTURES: The reported condition of United States pastures was 74 percent of normal on September 1 --- 3 points above average for this date. The 4-point decline from a month earlier was 1 point more than the average seasonal drop during the month of August. Pasture condition on September 1 was 10 points below the excellent condition prevailing a year ago this date for the United States as a whole. Temperatures for the month of August averaged above normal over most of the Western States but were somewhat cooler than usual in portions of the Northeastern and North Central States. The cool weather helped greatly to offset insufficient moisture in some areas of this region.

In the Northeastern States, pasture conditions improved during August and were considerably better than the August average, although still below the excellent condition existing a year earlier. In New England abundant rainfall during August stimulated pasture growth considerably. In the North Central States only Illinois and Missouri reported more favorable pasture conditions on September 1 than a month earlier. Severe dryness gripped the important dairy States

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of Wisconsin and Michigan where September 1 pasture conditions dropped sharply to 55 and 51 percent of normal, respectively, which, except for 1944, is the poorest condition these States have suffered since the severe droughts of the middle thirties. Pasture conditions averaged far above average for September 1 in Indiana, Illinois, South Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa, and also in Missouri where very heavy August rains greatly revived pastures from the slump that had occurred a month earlier. Pasture conditions in Minnesota and North Dakota continued to deteriorate during August and averaged 63 percent and 61 percent respectively, on September 1. A 59 percent pasture condition was reported for Kansas on September 1 the lowest since the extreme drought years of 1936 and 1937.

In the South Atlantic and South Central States, pasture conditions on September 1 were about normal. Excellent pastures were reported for Kentucky and Mississippi. Condition of Texas pastures continued 10 points below average on September 1, declining about the usual seasonal amount during August. However, much of Texas had heavy soaking rains during the week ending September 3.

Pasture conditions in the Western States as a whole were about normal on September 1. Some improvement was shown in the Southwest where timely rains during August arrested the droughty conditions that prevailed there most of the summer. New Mexico, which has borne the brunt of the drought in that area this season, reported a condition at 60 percent of normal on September 1, a gain of 12 points from a month earlier. Pastures have been below average in California since spring and the 73 percent condition reported on September 1 was 7 points below average for that date. In the Pacific Northwest pasture conditions on September 1 were above average although below a month earlier.

MILK PRODUCTION: During August 10.8 billion pounds of milk were produced on United States farms. Although 2 percent below last year's record high, this is the second largest August production ever attained and is 11 percent above the 1935-44 average for August. Milk production in August was down 9 percent from the 12 billion pounds produced in July. The usual seasonal decline from July is 10 percent.

Milk production per cow in farm herds in August was the highest for the month in 22 years of record and 10 percent above the August average, but the ^{very} high rate of milk production per cow was not enough to offset the decline in milk cow numbers. August milk production per capita, based on the total United States population, averaged 2.48 pounds. Though above the 10-year August average this figure has been exceeded four times in recent years.

September 1 milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 15.39 pounds compared with 15.12 pounds a year earlier and the 1935-44 September 1 average of 13.98 pounds. This is the highest ever reported for this date. All of the principal regional groups of States reported record high milk production per cow for September 1 except the North Atlantic States where the rate was exceeded only on September 1, 1945 when pastures were better and concentrates more plentiful. Eighteen States reported record high milk production per cow in herd for September 1 including such important dairy States as Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. In Wisconsin the rate of milk production equalled last year's record.

milked

The percentage of milk cows reported on September 1 was 72 percent higher than the three preceding years but below the percentage milked on that date in any other of the past 13 years. In the South Atlantic States and the Western States the percentage of cows milked on September 1 was above the 1935-44 average for this date, and the other groups of States it was reported below average.

August milk production in 14 of the 18 States for which monthly estimates are made, fell below August production last year. In 12 of these 18 States milk produced per cow in herd was at the highest level ever attained for the month of Aug., including Wisconsin and Michigan where severe dryness prevailed this summer. Wisconsin, the Nation's leading dairy State, produced 1,357 million pounds of milk

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this August to establish a new record high for the month. Heavy barn feeding offset the lack of pasture feed. Michigan farmers produced 513 million pounds of milk during August, but reduced milk cow numbers more than offset the record high milk produced per cow and total production fell below a year ago. In Iowa, where pastures have been excellent since early spring, milk production in August totalled 621 million pounds but failed to reach last year's figure because of fewer milk cows.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State	:August : :average: :1935-44:	August : 1945 :	July : 1946 :	:August : 1946 :	State	:August : :average: :1935-44:	August : 1945 :	July : 1946 :	:August : 1946 :
	Million pounds					Million pounds			
N.J.	81	92	90	89	Va.	153	181	185	181
Pa.	414	468	476	465	N.C.	130	145	146	144
Ind.	306	357	358	344	Okla.	236	268	254	229
Ill.	457	513	513	496	Mont.	66	61	71	64
Mich.	439	519	567	513	Idaho	112	122	128	118
Wis.	1,123	1,342	1,599	1,357	Utah	48	57	67	58
Iowa	594	642	696	621	Wash.	184	202	220	208
Mo.	336	416	420	409	Oreg.	126	128	144	120
N.Dak.	201	210	227	194	Othor				
Kans.	264	280	273	252	States	4,524	5,055	5,522	4,972
					U.S.	9,794	11,058	11,956	10,834

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 3,636,000,000 eggs in August -- 8 percent fewer than in August last year, but 17 percent more than the 1935-44 average. Egg production was below that of last year in all parts of the country, from 4 percent below in the West to 15 percent below in the South Central States. Total egg production for the first 8 months of this year was 41,670,000,000 eggs -- 2 percent less than for the same period in 1945 and the lowest production since 1942, but 27 percent above average. The 8 months' production was below that of last year in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic and Western States, where production increased 3 and 1 percent respectively.

Egg production per layer in August was 12.5 eggs compared with 13.0 eggs last year and an average of 11.8. The rate in August was below that of last year in all parts of the country, ranging from 1 percent below in the North Atlantic and East North Central States to 11 percent below in the South Central States. The rate of lay during the first 8 months of this year was 116.4 compared with 116.0 last year and an average of 106.0.

Layers on farms totaled 291,536,000 during August -- 4 percent less than in August last year, but 11 percent above average. Numbers were below last year, ranging from 2 percent below in the West to 5 percent in the West North Central and South Central States. Numbers of layers increased 0.4 of one percent from August 1 to September 1, compared with a decrease of 0.6 percent last year and an average decrease of about 0.3 percent. This indicates an earlier hatch and an earlier movement of pullets into the laying flock this year than last year or than average.

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There were 556,003,000 potential layers on farms September 1, the smallest number since 1941 -- 7 percent fewer than a year ago and about the same as the 1940-44 average. They were fewer than a year ago in all parts of the country except the South Atlantic where they were about the same as a year ago. Decreases from a year ago ranged from 4 percent in the West North Central to 13 percent in the North Atlantic States.

Pullets not of laying age on September 1 were estimated at 263,876,000, the smallest number since 1941 -- 10 percent less than a year ago and 1 percent below the 5-year average. They were fewer than a year ago in all parts of the country except the South Atlantic States where numbers increased 5 percent. Decreases in these non-laying pullets from a year ago were 4 percent in the West North Central, 14 percent in the East North Central and South Central States, 18 percent in the West and 23 percent in the North Atlantic States. The number of these pullets was above the 5-year average in the West North Central and South Atlantic States, but below average in all other parts of the country.

Of the chicks hatched since June 1, the number on farms on September 1 was 123,068,000, the smallest number in 6 years of record -- 41 percent less than a year ago. Big decreases were made in all parts of the country -- 32 percent in the South Atlantic, 34 percent in the South Central, 37 percent in the West North Central, 43 percent in the West, 45 percent in the East North Central and 62 percent in the North Atlantic States. Of the late hatched chicks, 66 percent were purchased from hatcheries and 34 percent were hatched on farms, compared with 69 percent purchased and 31 percent hatched on farms last year. Farmers purchased 43 percent fewer chicks after June 1 this year than in 1945 and hatched on their farms, 35 percent less.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-August averaged 39.1 cents per dozen, compared with 40.8 cents a year ago and the 1935-44 average of 25.2 cents. The advance during the month ending August 15, was 2 cents per dozen compared with 2.9 cents last year and an average of 1.6 cents. A firmer tone prevailed on shell eggs during August. Consumer demand continued at high levels, and buying interest centered around the finest selections of fresh and storage eggs. Storage holdings continue heavy, but withdrawals have been above average. Speculative interest improved and future options advanced moderately.

Chicken prices dropped 1.8 cents per pound during the month ending August 15, compared with an average decrease of 0.1 cent. Mid-August prices averaged 27.6 cents per pound compared with 28.6 cents a year ago and the average of 17.2 cents. Supplies of live poultry were ample during August and frequently in excess of trade needs. The demand was light as the result of increased availability of red meats, but markets at the close of the month were firmer in anticipation that red meats would again be short and poultry demand expanded. Although scarce storage freezer space restricted operations, the into-storage movement during the month was at about 4 times the average rate as indicated by the 35 cities weekly report.

Turkey prices in mid-August averaged 32.8 cents per pound, compared with 33.8 cents a year ago and an average of 18.1 cents. Dressed turkey prices broke sharply early in July, but recovered when price control on meats was reimposed.

The average cost of feed in a United States farm poultry ration at mid-August prices was \$3.91 compared with \$3.94 a month ago and \$2.91 a year ago. This is the first decline reported this year. The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships on August 15 were considerably less favorable than a year ago or the 10-year average.

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POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1 1/

(Thousands)

Year	: North : :Atlantic:	E.North : Central :	W.North : Central :	South : Atlantic :	South : Central :	Western :	United States
Av. 1940-44	73,129	114,224	163,546	49,420	105,766	48,230	554,316
1945	77,103	122,700	184,313	52,794	112,187	48,207	597,304
1946	67,318	111,412	177,023	53,035	103,290	43,925	556,003

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

Av. 1940-44	35,531	58,602	86,180	21,702	45,050	20,406	267,472
1945	40,086	65,062	99,247	22,437	47,189	20,660	294,681
1946	30,977	56,074	95,588	23,612	40,656	16,969	263,876

CHICKS UNDER 3 MONTHS OLD ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

1941	13,194	31,353	52,304	18,865	31,019	13,358	159,893
1942	15,079	29,601	47,640	19,351	30,251	14,815	156,737
1943	25,867	44,560	68,924	26,599	40,635	18,945	225,530
1944	14,391	26,945	44,063	21,058	26,309	9,679	142,445
1945	25,331	43,626	59,427	27,528	37,042	15,305	208,259
1946	9,692	24,183	37,314	18,740	24,346	8,793	123,068

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

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CORN, ALL

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1935-44	1945	1946	1935-44	1945	1946
	Bushels			Thousand Bushels		
Maine	40.0	40.0	42.0	594	600	714
N.H.	41.0	39.0	42.0	631	546	588
Vt.	37.6	37.0	40.0	2,681	2,442	2,560
Mass.	41.2	43.0	42.0	1,702	1,634	1,638
R.I.	37.3	40.0	38.0	328	320	304
Conn.	39.7	43.0	42.0	1,952	2,150	2,100
N.Y.	35.4	33.0	39.0	24,233	22,968	28,509
N.J.	38.2	45.0	43.0	7,278	8,010	7,869
Pa.	40.9	44.0	43.0	54,484	59,576	58,824
Ohio	44.4	49.5	49.0	155,800	176,913	185,612
Ind.	42.2	53.0	52.0	179,491	235,956	243,100
Ill.	45.0	46.5	57.0	373,003	391,390	515,508
Mich.	34.6	35.0	30.0	55,502	61,915	54,660
Wis.	37.2	41.0	41.0	88,795	109,839	104,345
Minn.	37.9	36.5	44.0	180,581	217,248	244,860
Iowa	47.1	46.5	61.0	472,763	508,106	673,318
Mo.	26.8	27.0	38.0	115,464	105,840	180,234
N.Dak.	19.9	22.0	21.5	22,266	26,950	24,768
S.Dak.	18.7	29.0	31.0	60,290	118,668	123,039
Nebr.	19.1	30.5	30.0	145,881	258,304	236,280
Kans.	18.0	24.0	19.0	55,247	72,864	57,684
Del.	28.3	32.0	31.0	3,918	4,224	4,123
Md.	34.2	37.0	37.5	16,650	16,872	17,625
Va.	25.4	33.0	31.0	34,814	40,359	36,766
W.Va.	28.6	36.0	34.0	12,542	12,996	12,512
N.C.	20.3	25.0	24.0	48,367	55,650	52,344
S.C.	14.4	16.5	17.0	23,962	23,414	24,123
Ga.	10.7	14.0	13.0	43,770	48,678	43,849
Fla.	10.0	10.0	10.5	7,345	6,900	6,888
Ky.	24.9	32.0	37.0	66,741	77,824	91,797
Tenn.	23.5	27.0	30.0	64,754	66,204	72,810
Ala.	13.6	17.0	15.5	45,670	50,626	44,780
Miss.	15.3	20.0	16.5	44,522	50,660	41,794
Ark.	16.4	21.0	22.5	35,175	35,511	38,812
La.	15.7	20.0	16.0	23,652	23,140	17,584
Okla.	16.1	17.5	16.5	28,988	26,268	26,004
Tex.	16.2	16.0	17.0	80,209	66,832	67,456
Mont.	15.5	15.0	18.0	2,502	2,010	2,358
Idaho	44.4	46.0	52.0	1,887	1,334	1,456
Wyo.	12.2	14.0	16.0	1,805	1,442	1,408
Colo.	12.9	22.0	18.0	12,609	16,588	12,762
N.Mex.	14.8	16.0	14.0	2,856	2,400	1,680
Ariz.	11.1	11.5	11.0	407	437	429
Utah	27.2	33.0	28.0	704	792	728
Nev.	30.9	32.0	28.0	92	64	84
Wash.	37.3	50.0	50.0	1,243	1,450	1,300
Oreg.	32.2	35.5	37.0	1,899	1,384	1,443
Calif.	32.4	33.0	34.0	2,448	2,112	2,278
U. S.	28.5	33.1	36.9	2,608,499	3,018,410	3,371,707

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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as of CROP REPORTING BOARD September 10, 1946
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SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Indicated	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44	1945	1946	1935-44	1945	1946
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	19.2	18.0	19.0	64	36	57
N.Y.	18.2	19.0	19.0	81	57	171
Pa.	18.6	19.5	21.0	190	156	168
Ind.	15.9	18.0	18.0	113	54	54
Ill.	18.2	25.0	23.0	345	200	207
Mich.	17.6	20.0	20.0	214	40	60
Wis.	17.4	25.0	25.0	919	700	1,550
Minn.	14.9	19.0	18.0	20,020	18,392	22,122
Iowa	14.6	19.0	20.0	319	57	80
N.Dak.	12.2	16.0	13.5	72,155	129,920	107,960
S.Dak.	9.6	16.5	15.0	20,729	45,986	45,150
Nebr.	9.1	17.0	17.0	1,552	986	935
Kans.	7.9	11.0	12.0	86	44	36
Mont.	13.5	12.0	15.5	33,246	27,564	31,976
Idaho	29.3	31.0	32.0	10,820	11,005	14,432
Wyo.	13.1	16.5	17.5	1,323	1,155	1,452
Colo.	14.6	20.0	15.0	3,498	2,660	2,115
N.Mex.	14.1	14.0	11.0	285	294	242
Utah	30.6	33.0	31.0	2,201	2,178	2,294
Nev.	25.9	24.0	26.0	342	288	442
Wash.	21.2	20.0	25.0	19,816	18,960	12,800
Oreg.	21.4	21.5	24.0	5,396	4,214	5,544
U.S.	14.0	16.5	15.6	193,774	264,946	249,847

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Indicated	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44	1945	1946	1935-44	1945	1946
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	15.3	17.5	19.5	1,125	402	780
N.Dak.	13.2	18.0	15.5	26,279	31,968	33,806
S.Dak.	10.5	15.5	15.5	4,495	2,650	2,992
3 States	12.9	17.8	15.6	31,900	35,020	37,578

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	
Thousand bushels						
Av. 1935-44	359,476	200,727	158,979	32,832	91,678	843,692
1945	519,421	234,025	232,852	35,731	101,114	1,123,143
1946 2/	572,746	209,686	215,455	38,108	131,324	1,167,319

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.
2/ Indicated 1946.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
September 1, 1946

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Maine	36.8	36.0	38.0	3,837	2,916	3,306
N.H.	37.9	36.0	40.0	272	252	240
Vt.	31.5	31.0	33.0	1,610	1,302	1,386
Mass.	33.0	31.0	36.0	179	186	252
R.I.	30.8	31.0	31.0	40	31	31
Conn.	31.2	29.0	32.0	134	116	128
N.Y.	29.4	29.0	39.0	23,964	20,822	33,306
N.J.	29.9	25.0	31.0	1,317	925	1,209
Pa.	29.2	30.5	36.0	25,172	24,583	30,168
Ohio	34.9	42.5	45.0	41,021	53,210	67,050
Ind.	30.6	42.0	40.5	40,208	59,682	63,302
Ill.	36.1	46.0	43.0	124,823	158,102	169,979
Mich.	33.4	40.0	45.0	44,458	64,400	77,535
Wis.	35.0	51.0	43.0	85,827	152,337	125,861
Minn.	35.2	45.0	37.5	149,310	242,640	200,175
Iowa	35.0	40.0	39.0	189,597	214,440	227,877
Mo.	24.4	19.5	31.5	44,166	31,161	65,930
N.Dak.	26.2	34.0	26.0	47,456	82,484	53,014
S.Dak.	27.7	43.0	29.5	56,232	147,963	93,456
Nebr.	24.3	31.5	28.0	45,001	74,120	68,684
Kans.	24.3	18.5	29.0	38,509	17,668	41,992
Del.	29.0	31.0	31.0	81	124	155
Md.	29.3	30.0	33.0	1,048	960	990
Va.	23.0	28.0	31.0	2,498	3,780	4,309
W.Va.	22.1	25.0	27.0	1,675	1,750	1,755
N.C.	24.1	28.0	33.0	6,006	9,128	11,187
S.C.	21.8	24.5	27.0	11,834	16,023	16,767
Ga.	19.7	25.0	25.5	9,310	15,000	14,076
Fla.	14.6	20.0	18.0	184	480	396
Ky.	19.2	23.0	25.0	1,470	1,725	2,250
Tenn.	19.6	24.0	25.0	2,107	4,416	4,500
Ala.	19.6	25.0	24.0	2,975	5,275	4,560
Miss.	30.5	31.0	35.0	6,315	13,671	11,585
Ark.	24.2	27.0	30.0	6,097	8,208	8,400
La.	29.5	29.5	24.0	2,515	4,248	2,592
Okla.	19.8	19.0	21.0	27,713	19,855	22,596
Tex.	23.4	23.5	23.0	33,557	42,441	37,375
Mont.	30.9	31.0	38.0	11,421	9,486	10,564
Idaho	38.5	41.0	40.0	6,515	6,806	6,320
Wyo.	28.6	31.0	31.5	3,289	4,557	4,252
Colo.	29.3	35.0	29.0	4,923	7,245	6,003
N.Mex.	24.6	22.0	17.5	734	682	560
Ariz.	28.5	32.0	29.0	232	384	319
Utah	39.6	39.0	38.0	1,594	1,833	1,710
Nev.	38.3	39.0	37.0	202	273	259
Wash.	45.6	44.0	50.0	8,034	7,040	7,050
Oreg.	31.8	29.5	34.5	9,400	7,818	8,694
Calif.	30.0	31.0	31.0	4,582	5,115	5,487
U.S.	30.7	37.3	35.3	1,129,441	1,547,663	1,519,592

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1946

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
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BARLEY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Maine	27.3	28.0	29.0	114	84	116
Vt.	27.0	22.0	23.0	146	88	112
N.Y.	24.6	25.0	34.0	3,161	2,200	3,366
N.J.	27.3	30.0	35.0	141	180	210
Pa.	28.5	35.0	37.0	2,818	3,150	3,478
Ohio	25.1	30.0	30.0	747	630	540
Ind.	23.4	24.0	24.0	1,112	816	528
Ill.	27.0	25.5	26.0	2,986	842	728
Mich.	27.0	31.0	36.0	5,207	3,906	4,860
Wis.	28.8	40.0	37.5	18,241	3,600	4,425
Minn.	24.4	29.0	30.0	43,584	13,224	21,600
Iowa	24.0	28.0	31.0	8,498	84	465
Mo.	19.3	19.0	20.0	2,686	1,463	1,080
N.Dak.	19.5	24.0	20.0	37,965	53,760	43,460
S.Dak.	17.9	25.0	23.0	31,030	32,900	30,866
Nebr.	17.5	22.0	21.0	20,871	13,420	11,529
Kans.	14.5	17.5	17.0	11,590	6,702	5,151
Del.	29.9	30.0	33.0	132	300	330
Md.	28.9	29.5	34.5	1,690	1,918	2,380
Va.	25.5	27.0	32.0	1,647	1,836	2,176
W.Va.	24.8	25.5	29.0	210	230	203
N.G.	21.8	21.0	25.5	525	840	316
S.G.	17.5	18.5	22.0	128	166	220
Ga.	<u>1/</u> 17.9	19.0	21.5	<u>1/</u> 126	171	172
Ky.	22.9	22.5	25.0	1,419	1,170	1,300
Tenn.	18.8	18.0	20.0	1,234	1,728	1,640
Ala.	--	19.0	18.0	--	114	90
Miss.	--	26.0	28.0	--	338	140
Ark.	15.7	17.0	18.0	142	119	108
Okla.	16.0	15.5	16.0	5,209	2,108	1,520
Tex.	17.7	14.5	16.0	4,166	3,857	3,616
Mont.	25.0	23.0	25.5	6,993	13,248	16,167
Idaho	34.6	37.0	34.0	8,515	11,840	9,894
Wyo.	26.4	28.5	23.5	2,207	3,106	3,249
Colo.	22.0	28.5	23.0	11,720	19,551	13,570
N.Mex.	24.0	22.0	20.0	441	550	600
Ariz.	32.6	34.0	33.0	1,362	2,652	2,706
Utah	43.3	45.0	45.0	4,593	6,750	5,760
Nev.	35.2	32.0	34.0	561	640	748
Wash.	35.4	35.0	39.0	5,490	5,670	4,485
Oreg.	30.4	29.5	35.0	6,005	6,402	7,350
Calif.	27.5	28.0	30.0	34,147	41,608	44,580
U.S.	22.8	25.9	25.5	289,598	263,961	256,334

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

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BUCKWHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Indicated	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44	1945	1946	1935-44	1945	1946
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	15.5	15.5	19.0	124	93	114
Vt.	19.5	18.0	19.0	24	18	19
N.Y.	17.3	15.5	18.5	2,375	1,519	1,906
Pa.	18.8	18.5	20.0	2,389	2,016	2,340
Ohio	17.4	18.0	18.0	269	306	324
Ind.	13.6	13.5	14.0	158	270	126
Ill.	15.2	15.0	16.0	78	225	80
Mich.	15.2	14.0	15.0	416	420	510
Wis.	13.6	15.5	14.0	208	294	280
Minn.	12.2	14.0	14.0	320	630	560
Iowa	14.8	14.0	16.0	67	98	64
Mo.	11.2	12.0	13.0	11	12	13
N.Dak.	10.8	16.0	13.0	52	112	65
S.Dak.	10.4	13.0	13.0	31	39	65
Md.	19.4	23.5	22.0	103	141	110
Va.	15.2	17.0	18.0	132	102	108
W.Va.	17.6	21.5	18.5	248	172	130
N.C.	15.0	16.0	16.0	64	64	64
Ky.	11.6	13.0	14.0	24	26	28
Tenn.	13.3	16.0	15.5	34	144	155
U.S.	16.8	16.2	17.6	7,138	6,701	7,061

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production ^{1/}		
	Average	1945	Indicated	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44	1945	1946	1935-44	1945	1946
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Wash.	1,804	1,825	1,800	11,499	21,352	21,420
Oreg.	871	1,025	1,000	17,719	20,398	20,000
Calif.	1,441	1,580	1,650	10,413	14,378	15,015
U. S.	1,168	1,379	1,376	39,631	56,128	56,435

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946
		<u>Bushels</u>			<u>Thousand bushels</u>	
Ill.	25.6	29.0	30.0	46	29	30
Iowa	21.5	20.0	22.0	79	20	22
Mo.	17.1	15.0	20.0	1,122	435	900
N. Dak.	--	12.0	11.0	--	12	11
S. Dak.	9.9	11.5	13.0	1,228	540	676
Nebr.	12.4	16.8	15.0	2,007	740	585
Kans.	12.8	15.4	10.0	16,297	16,632	10,360
N. C.	--	25.0	30.0	--	50	30
Ark.	13.6	18.0	17.0	149	216	221
La.	16.0	20.0	19.0	33	40	19
Okla.	10.6	11.9	11.0	8,129	7,371	6,589
Tex.	16.0	15.0	14.0	47,179	60,921	51,268
Colo.	10.5	14.9	11.5	1,740	2,759	1,725
N. Mex.	12.7	6.0	8.0	2,769	504	600
Ariz.	30.9	33.0	33.0	1,007	1,815	1,914
Calif.	35.2	37.0	37.0	4,741	3,515	3,959
U. S.	14.9	15.1	13.5	86,543	95,599	78,909

RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946
		<u>Bushels</u>			<u>Thousand bushels</u>	
Ark.	50.6	52.0	48.0	10,331	14,612	15,360
La.	40.2	39.5	38.0	20,670	23,028	21,508
Tex.	48.7	45.0	43.0	13,926	18,000	17,200
Calif.	67.6	60.0	63.0	10,331	14,520	15,561
U. S.	47.6	46.6	45.4	55,257	70,160	69,629

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

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TAME HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Indicated	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44		1946	1935-44		1946
		Tons			Thousand Tons	
Maine	0.90	1.07	0.90	806	914	758
N.H.	1.12	1.24	1.20	325	416	403
Vt.	1.22	1.36	1.30	1,081	1,200	1,128
Mass.	1.42	1.66	1.60	497	576	555
R.I.	1.31	1.46	1.40	46	61	48
Conn.	1.41	1.53	1.55	394	434	434
N.Y.	1.37	1.60	1.55	5,345	6,316	6,023
N.J.	1.54	1.72	1.70	349	405	394
Pa.	1.36	1.54	1.50	3,103	3,444	3,327
Ohio	1.40	1.50	1.55	3,410	3,473	3,677
Ind.	1.32	1.45	1.35	2,570	2,752	2,365
Ill.	1.33	1.49	1.45	3,653	3,655	3,602
Mich.	1.37	1.46	1.20	3,564	3,846	3,114
Wis.	1.68	1.90	1.48	6,239	7,564	5,822
Minn.	1.61	1.71	1.55	4,695	4,812	4,441
Iowa	1.57	1.78	1.65	5,234	5,644	5,173
Mo.	1.08	1.16	1.15	3,114	3,747	3,639
N.Dak.	1.20	1.36	1.00	1,189	1,094	776
S.Dak.	1.11	1.50	1.15	814	848	624
Nebr.	1.44	1.97	1.60	1,587	2,220	1,835
Kans.	1.60	1.92	1.60	1,394	1,951	1,541
Del.	1.28	1.42	1.40	88	108	109
Md.	1.26	1.35	1.45	510	588	644
Va.	1.07	1.21	1.25	1,283	1,711	1,772
W.Va.	1.12	1.26	1.25	794	1,002	995
N.C.	.93	.99	1.00	1,038	1,281	1,270
S.C.	.72	.85	.85	432	508	500
Ga.	.55	.56	.50	671	815	741
Fla.	.54	.52	.52	60	63	62
Ky.	1.15	1.35	1.40	1,716	2,502	2,451
Tenn.	1.05	1.23	1.25	1,928	2,658	2,558
Ala.	.73	.76	.75	713	781	693
Miss.	1.18	1.32	1.35	977	1,099	1,035
Ark.	1.04	1.15	1.10	1,139	1,404	1,338
La.	1.20	1.40	1.40	360	405	398
Okla.	1.24	1.43	1.25	1,007	1,362	1,154
Tex.	.99	.94	.95	1,187	1,344	1,316
Mont.	1.36	1.43	1.40	1,604	1,862	1,760
Idaho	2.16	2.12	2.13	2,197	2,103	2,098
Wyo.	1.38	1.41	1.35	786	788	764
Colo.	1.68	1.76	1.60	1,726	1,818	1,592
N.Mex.	2.16	2.15	2.10	378	438	395
Ariz.	2.40	2.60	2.40	569	739	746
Utah	2.09	2.20	2.02	1,050	1,106	1,030
Nev.	2.06	2.05	2.10	375	369	363
Wash.	1.92	2.09	2.10	1,763	2,001	1,928
Oreg.	1.85	1.95	1.90	1,601	1,651	1,548
Calif.	2.88	2.95	2.95	4,756	5,645	5,549
U.S.	1.38	1.53	1.44	80,254	91,573	84,788

WILD HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1935-44	1945	1946	1935-44	1945	1946
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Maine	0.96	1.00	0.95	7	5	5
N.H.	.90	.95	1.00	7	6	6
Vt.	.98	1.10	.90	8	7	5
Mass.	.96	1.20	1.10	10	12	11
R. I.	.90	1.00	.90	1	1	1
Conn.	1.07	1.15	1.10	9	7	7
N. Y.	.95	1.00	1.00	53	39	46
N. J.	1.28	1.10	1.40	20	15	20
Pa.	.92	1.00	1.05	15	19	20
Ohio	.81	.90	.90	5	4	4
Ind.	.93	1.00	1.05	5	5	5
Ill.	.87	1.05	.95	19	12	10
Mich.	.90	.95	.90	26	14	14
Wis.	1.16	1.20	1.15	209	113	63
Minn.	1.08	1.15	1.00	1,530	1,478	1,259
Iowa	1.16	1.30	1.20	157	130	100
Mo.	1.10	1.25	1.00	165	188	135
N. Dak.	.85	.95	.80	1,509	2,055	1,730
S. Dak.	.66	.75	.65	1,385	2,202	1,908
Nebr.	.71	.80	.65	1,928	2,635	2,141
Kans.	1.03	1.20	.75	644	718	435
Del.	1.04	1.10	1.10	1	1	1
Md.	.88	1.00	1.00	3	2	2
Va.	.82	1.00	1.00	10	15	15
W. Va.	.84	.90	1.00	20	18	18
N. C.	1.07	1.10	1.10	20	19	18
S. C.	.88	.90	1.00	8	7	8
Ga.	.84	.90	.75	22	25	21
Ky.	.87	1.00	1.10	20	23	25
Tenn.	.79	.95	.95	29	33	42
Ala.	.80	.85	.90	32	35	36
Miss.	.90	1.15	1.20	58	86	98
Ark.	1.01	1.10	1.10	168	207	217
La.	1.16	1.30	1.35	25	36	39
Okla.	1.06	1.30	.95	443	615	467
Tex.	1.04	1.05	1.10	222	223	233
Mont.	.87	.95	.90	560	625	604
Idaho	1.14	1.25	1.15	140	156	140
Wyo.	.82	.75	.75	338	316	307
Colo.	.97	1.00	.80	364	387	298
N. Mex.	.76	.70	.70	15	13	12
Ariz.	.88	.90	.70	4	3	2
Utah	1.20	1.00	1.20	84	72	86
Nev.	1.04	1.00	1.00	226	230	242
Wash.	1.20	1.25	1.20	52	58	52
Oreg.	1.06	1.10	1.00	241	276	243
Calif.	1.30	1.35	1.20	232	232	206
U. S.	.88	.93	.80	11,051	13,378	11,357

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1946

September 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

ALFALFA HAY 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Indicated	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44		1946	1935-44		1946
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Maine	1.42	1.40	1.40	8	8	8
N.H.	1.92	2.15	2.00	7	11	10
Vt.	2.09	2.20	2.20	33	46	46
Mass.	2.18	2.35	2.30	26	42	41
R.I.	2.27	2.25	2.30	2	2	2
Conn.	2.48	2.50	2.60	47	72	78
N.Y.	1.90	1.95	1.95	736	835	776
N.J.	2.12	2.25	2.20	118	164	136
Pa.	1.90	1.95	1.95	480	564	513
Ohio	1.94	1.90	2.05	898	906	879
Ind.	1.82	1.85	1.85	804	906	788
Ill.	2.16	2.40	2.35	1,054	1,289	1,097
Mich.	1.58	1.60	1.35	1,896	1,770	1,343
Wis.	2.13	2.55	1.85	2,285	2,101	1,326
Minn.	1.96	2.05	1.90	2,386	1,993	1,847
Iowa	2.21	2.45	2.45	2,037	1,999	1,558
Mo.	2.35	2.50	2.65	623	822	792
N.Dak.	1.32	1.55	1.20	187	281	206
S.Dak.	1.28	1.70	1.20	364	551	392
Nebr.	1.60	2.15	1.70	1,262	1,933	1,559
Kans.	1.78	2.10	1.80	1,105	1,670	1,316
Del.	2.17	2.40	2.50	10	14	12
Md.	1.96	2.10	2.10	74	97	90
Va.	1.98	2.30	2.35	113	196	216
W.Va.	1.96	2.15	2.10	71	116	109
N.C.	1.94	2.20	2.20	14	22	26
S.C.	1.54	1.75	1.80	3	4	4
Ga.	1.82	2.15	1.85	9	11	9
Ky.	1.82	2.20	2.20	310	508	535
Tenn.	1.88	2.25	2.20	137	338	356
Ala.	1.48	1.65	1.75	8	12	12
Miss.	2.22	2.45	2.40	149	172	137
Ark.	2.06	2.20	2.20	172	191	202
La.	2.12	2.40	2.30	58	62	60
Okla.	1.90	2.25	1.95	498	790	622
Tex.	2.46	2.65	2.60	292	374	393
Mont.	1.62	1.65	1.60	1,004	1,158	1,123
Idaho	2.41	2.35	2.35	1,885	1,795	1,795
Wyo.	1.67	1.70	1.60	530	517	491
Colo.	2.00	2.05	1.90	1,271	1,308	1,140
N.Mex.	2.62	2.60	2.50	314	369	340
Ariz.	2.63	2.80	2.60	469	650	603
Utah	2.17	2.30	2.10	971	1,007	920
Nev.	2.35	2.50	2.50	306	282	268
Wash.	2.44	2.60	2.60	713	866	866
Oreg.	2.54	2.60	2.60	715	676	655
Calif.	4.27	4.20	4.40	3,431	4,171	4,237
U.S.	2.10	2.27	2.14	29,886	33,671	29,934

1/ Included in tame hay.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Preliminary 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	Preliminary 1946
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Maine	1.00	1.15	1.05	473	557	498
N.H.	1.24	1.35	1.30	211	244	240
Vt.	1.30	1.45	1.45	739	780	773
Mass.	1.56	1.78	1.80	338	377	385
R.I.	1.44	1.50	1.50	24	26	26
Conn.	1.48	1.50	1.60	209	220	235
N.Y.	1.37	1.65	1.60	3,928	4,719	4,576
N.J.	1.34	1.50	1.55	162	171	194
Pa.	1.30	1.50	1.50	2,380	2,624	2,649
Ohio	1.26	1.40	1.45	2,085	2,321	2,572
Ind.	1.14	1.30	1.20	1,064	1,294	1,469
Ill.	1.21	1.40	1.30	1,319	1,546	1,680
Mich.	1.22	1.40	1.15	1,437	1,897	1,651
Wis.	1.52	1.75	1.40	3,418	5,101	4,203
Minn.	1.40	1.60	1.35	1,167	1,949	1,743
Iowa	1.27	1.55	1.45	2,248	3,450	3,486
Mo.	.90	1.00	1.00	936	1,022	1,155
N.Dak.	1.18	1.25	.95	7	8	6
S.Dak.	1.00	1.30	1.00	11	20	20
Nebr.	1.09	1.45	1.15	14	38	41
Kans.	1.14	1.30	1.20	30	52	61
Del.	1.24	1.40	1.40	44	42	42
Md.	1.16	1.25	1.40	332	365	421
Va.	1.12	1.30	1.40	462	567	529
W.Va.	1.10	1.25	1.25	408	542	548
N.C.	.95	1.00	1.15	56	66	76
Ga.	.86	.90	.90	4	4	4
Ky.	1.03	1.30	1.20	318	611	564
Tenn.	1.04	1.30	1.25	180	259	249
Ala.	.80	.85	.95	4	4	5
Miss.	1.16	1.25	1.45	7	8	9
Ark.	.98	1.15	1.10	18	29	28
La.	1.00	1.05	1.10	10	16	16
Mont.	1.46	1.60	1.60	252	346	339
Idaho	1.43	1.40	1.40	173	158	151
Wyo.	1.24	1.30	1.10	122	136	119
Colo.	1.48	1.40	1.35	223	256	252
N.Mex.	1.30	1.40	1.10	10	17	9
Utah	1.62	1.80	1.60	34	43	54
Nev.	1.44	1.30	1.50	34	44	51
Wash.	2.10	2.15	2.15	405	419	398
Oreg.	1.74	1.85	1.80	182	178	191
Calif.	1.81	1.90	1.80	64	66	63
U.S.	1.29	1.49	1.38	25,540	32,592	31,981

1/ Included in tame hay; excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1946

September 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SOYBEANS

COWPEAS

PASTURE

: Condition September 1				: Condition September 1				: Condition September 1			
State	Average 1935-44	1945	1946	Average 1935-44	1945	1946	Average 1935-44	1945	1946		
	Percent			Percent			Percent				
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	---	73	78	78		
N.H.	---	---	---	---	---	---	75	88	83		
Vt.	---	---	---	---	---	---	79	86	81		
Mass.	---	---	---	---	---	---	70	88	87		
R.I.	---	---	---	---	---	---	70	72	88		
Conn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	72	91	90		
N.Y.	79	82	84	---	---	---	71	89	82		
N.J.	84	91	88	83	98	83	66	92	88		
Pa.	84	85	86	1/81	82	87	72	83	84		
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	75	78	77		
Ind.	---	---	---	74	87	88	69	93	80		
Ill.	---	---	---	72	79	85	72	87	89		
Mich.	---	---	---	---	---	---	72	84	51		
Wis.	---	---	---	---	---	---	70	90	55		
Minn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	73	88	63		
Iowa	---	---	---	---	---	---	77	92	90		
Mo.	---	---	---	72	74	82	68	79	82		
N.Dak.	---	84	80	---	---	---	67	81	61		
S.Dak.	---	86	81	---	---	---	59	88	71		
Nebr.	1/70	85	84	---	---	---	58	91	68		
Kans.	---	---	62	68	85	64	63	81	59		
Del.	83	97	97	77	95	97	73	96	96		
Md.	84	90	91	83	93	80	70	94	89		
Va.	---	---	---	79	82	85	81	92	87		
W.Va.	85	87	87	81	85	87	79	84	75		
N.C.	---	---	---	78	78	79	84	89	85		
S.C.	75	80	81	72	79	79	73	85	83		
Ga.	75	81	73	71	74	66	77	85	70		
Fla.	---	---	---	75	75	74	84	84	86		
Ky.	---	---	---	76	76	85	73	84	93		
Tenn.	---	---	---	73	76	76	73	87	84		
Ala.	74	81	75	70	71	67	78	78	81		
Miss.	---	---	---	71	75	73	73	87	90		
Ark.	---	---	---	66	74	72	65	84	73		
La.	79	83	82	69	72	74	78	89	86		
Okla.	64	77	59	64	79	62	59	82	58		
Tex.	1/68	69	62	68	77	63	66	73	56		
Mont.	---	---	---	---	---	---	70	76	78		
Idaho	---	---	---	---	---	---	79	86	83		
Wyo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	76	94	80		
Colo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	69	93	73		
N.Mex.	---	---	---	---	---	---	69	64	60		
Ariz.	---	---	---	---	---	---	80	87	75		
Utah	---	---	---	---	---	---	74	91	73		
Nov.	---	---	---	---	---	---	88	92	89		
Wash.	---	---	---	---	---	---	68	65	80		
Oreg.	---	---	---	---	---	---	72	73	78		
Calif.	---	---	---	---	---	---	80	72	75		
U.S.	2/81	2/86	2/89	71	77	72	71	84	74		

1/ Short-time average. 2/ Includes reported condition of soybeans in those States for which indicated yield per-acre is published in the following table.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		
CROP REPORT	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS	Washington, D. C.,
as of	CROP REPORTING BOARD	September 10, 1946
September 1, 1946		3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	harvest	Average	Indi-	cated	Average	Indi-	cated
	1935-44	1945	1946	1935-44	1945	1946	1935-44	1945	1946
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ohio	619	1,147	951	19.2	17.5	19.0	11,999	20,072	18,069
Ind.	796	1,432	1,290	17.2	19.5	20.0	13,973	27,924	25,800
Ill.	2,194	3,800	3,154	20.3	19.5	22.0	44,921	74,100	69,388
Mich.	67	122	106	14.8	16.0	14.0	988	1,952	1,484
Wis.	26	41	28	14.4	15.5	14.5	390	636	406
Minn.	98	455	584	14.6	15.0	15.5	1,424	6,825	9,052
Iowa	907	1,936	1,562	19.7	18.0	20.5	17,448	34,848	32,021
Mo.	233	730	649	12.2	13.0	18.0	3,380	9,490	11,682
Kans.	78	274	209	9.8	10.0	8.0	933	2,740	1,672
Va.	55	85	80	13.6	16.0	16.0	746	1,360	1,280
N.Car.	179	216	200	11.4	12.5	12.5	2,010	2,700	2,500
Ky.	36	61	61	11.9	14.0	14.5	444	854	884
Tenn.	35	69	80	9.4	14.0	17.0	394	966	1,360
Miss.	71	74	64	10.0	13.0	13.0	815	962	832
Ark.	115	209	231	12.4	16.0	17.5	1,434	3,344	4,042
Other States	189	222	228	11.2	13.3	12.8	2,108	2,949	2,921
U.S.	5,698	10,873	9,477	18.0	17.6	19.4	103,457	191,722	183,393

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Indicated	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44	1945	1946	1935-44	1945	1946
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Va.	1,160	940	1,150	171,749	151,340	185,150
N.C.	1,174	950	1,025	296,343	296,400	303,400
Tenn.	705	825	825	6,538	6,600	4,950
Total	1,159	945	1,066	474,630	454,340	493,500
S.C.	628	625	600	16,291	25,000	20,400
Ga.	711	680	675	512,067	709,920	714,150
Fla.	640	675	625	57,071	71,550	62,500
Ala.	697	700	650	254,862	340,900	284,700
Miss.	478	500	490	15,222	13,000	11,760
Total	694	681	661	855,519	1,160,370	1,093,510
Ark.	372	425	400	8,570	5,100	4,000
La.	360	400	375	4,850	2,800	2,625
Okla.	472	480	480	51,558	108,000	119,040
Tex.	458	420	425	192,838	330,360	324,700
Total	453	433	438	257,816	446,860	450,365
U.S.	728	641	648	1,587,964	2,061,570	2,037,375

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Indicated	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44		1946	1935-44		1946
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	1,022	850	940	85	34	47
Vermont	627	560	630	14	6	6
New York	836	790	1,050	1,184	679	1,144
Michigan	836	820	750	4,507	3,247	3,982
Wisconsin	538	560	575	20	6	6
Minnesota	514	630	540	23	25	16
Total N.E.	833	812	800	5,832	3,997	5,201
North Dakota	--	500	550	--	5	6
Nebraska	1,258	1,500	1,450	375	780	870
Montana	1,245	1,250	1,450	222	200	334
Wyoming	1,254	1,250	1,350	819	1,000	1,040
Idaho	1,484	1,450	1,650	1,828	1,726	1,964
Washington	3/ 1,046	1,250	1,200	29	50	48
Oregon	803	900	1,100	15	9	11
Total N.W.	1,362	1,381	1,499	3,352	3,770	4,273
Texas	--	200	240	--	4/ 8	4/ 5
Colorado	525	610	600	1,745	1,809	1,500
New Mexico	344	150	250	726	238	338
Arizona	466	560	500	53	78	70
Utah	694	640	590	37	32	35
Total S.W.	457	452	479	2,573	2,265	1,948
Calif. Lima	1,335	1,213	1,250	2,133	2,062	1,912
Calif. Other	1,192	1,052	1,050	2,517	1,484	1,407
Total Calif.	1,256	1,140	1,156	4,650	3,546	3,319
United States	873	864	905	16,408	13,578	14,741

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

3/ Short-time average. 4/ Not including Blackeye peas.

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Preliminary	Average	1945	Preliminary
	1935-44		1946	1935-44		1946
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Wis.	768	800	960	54	16	10
N. Dak.	---	1,200	1,000	--	108	90
Mont.	1,136	1,200	1,200	341	228	312
Idaho	1,171	1,150	1,400	1,285	1,760	2,254
Wyo.	---	1,200	1,250	--	24	25
Colo.	849	1,000	850	168	320	204
Wash.	1,319	1,150	1,540	2,425	2,726	3,619
Oreg.	1,354	950	1,300	232	352	273
U.S.	1,213	1,128	1,417	4,580	5,594	6,787

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1946

September 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1935-44	1945	1946	1935-44	1945	1946
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	8.4	9.9	10.0	306	208	260
Mich.	8.4	8.0	9.0	809	627	900
Nebr.	12.6	10.8	12.0	804	635	768
Mont.	11.9	10.7	12.5	808	865	1,025
Idaho	13.8	15.3	15.0	821	809	1,185
Wyo.	12.1	9.9	13.0	507	346	507
Colo.	13.0	12.1	12.5	1,886	1,835	2,038
Utah	13.3	13.7	13.5	560	437	580
Calif.	14.8	16.8	16.5	1,949	1,610	2,409
Other States	10.6	11.9	12.1	1,116	1,296	1,487
U. S.	12.1	12.1	12.9	9,568	8,668	11,159

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield of cane per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1935-44	1945	1946	1935-44	1945	1946
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	19.1	21.3	20.0	5,120	5,618	5,280
Fla.	32.1	36.0	32.0	753	1,149	1,114
Total	20.1	22.9	21.4	5,873	6,767	6,394

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1935-44	1945	1946	1935-44	1945	1946
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	1,541	1,362	1,548	8,380	8,172	10,683
Conn.	1,346	1,343	1,451	20,976	22,830	26,413
N.Y.	1,348	1,250	1,350	1,177	1,000	1,215
Pa.	1,439	1,302	1,550	43,327	46,355	57,350
Ohio	991	1,128	1,103	25,401	22,670	23,835
Ind.	964	1,198	1,245	9,459	13,540	13,325
Wis.	1,448	1,561	1,525	28,126	36,048	41,930
Minn.	1,164	1,300	1,250	601	910	1,000
Mo.	978	850	1,100	5,512	6,800	7,920
Kans.	916	1,000	925	284	300	278
Md.	765	600	900	29,529	21,600	41,490
Va.	887	1,117	1,076	111,146	153,315	161,361
W. Va.	844	1,130	1,050	2,541	3,729	3,570
N.C.	944	1,109	1,100	584,094	814,800	901,165
S.C.	966	1,090	1,120	97,616	139,520	162,400
Ga.	940	1,031	1,099	76,736	105,975	115,363
Fla.	887	917	952	15,640	20,082	22,179
Ky.	913	1,059	1,147	317,219	437,695	480,065
Tenn.	945	1,145	1,195	101,438	141,940	149,645
Ala.	1/ 791	838	875	1/ 324	335	350
La.	420	640	335	158	192	100
U. S.	952	1,095	1,129	1,479,621	1,997,808	2,220,637

1/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1946

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE-BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS-WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 10, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Average 1935-44	Yield per acre 1945	Indicated 1946	Average 1935-44	Production 1945	Indicated 1946
Pounds							
Thousand pounds							
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:							
Virginia	11	863	1,105	1,050	80,208	117,130	122,850
North Carolina	11	872	1,080	1,050	209,744	305,640	336,000
Total Old Belt	11	869	1,087	1,050	289,952	422,770	458,850
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	984	1,120	1,120	298,212	395,360	439,040
North Carolina	13	1,008	1,100	1,150	67,782	93,500	109,250
South Carolina	13	966	1,090	1,120	97,616	139,520	162,400
Total South Carolina Belt	13	982	1,094	1,132	165,398	233,020	271,650
Georgia	14	939	1,030	1,100	75,782	105,060	114,400
Florida	14	856	885	950	12,393	17,169	19,380
Alabama	14	780	850	900	212	255	270
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	926	1,006	1,075	88,344	122,484	134,050
Total All Flue-Cured Types	11-14	935	1,090	1,092	841,907	1,173,634	1,303,590
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:							
Total Virginia Belt	21	850	840	970	16,162	11,760	15,229
Kentucky	22	864	975	1,100	16,635	7,800	17,600
Tennessee	22	911	1,000	1,200	34,242	25,000	36,000
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	836	994	1,165	50,878	32,800	53,600
Kentucky	23	867	950	1,125	17,078	9,500	20,250
Tennessee	23	892	980	1,100	4,516	2,940	4,070
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	872	957	1,121	21,593	12,440	24,320
Total Henderson Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	864	950	1,060	1,008	95	368
Total All Fire-Cured Types	21-24	882	950	1,116	69,642	57,095	93,649
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:							
3A Light Air-Cured							
Ohio	31	921	1,135	1,050	12,118	18,160	15,960
Indiana	31	966	1,200	1,250	9,155	13,320	13,125
Missouri	31	978	850	1,100	5,512	6,800	7,920
Kansas	31	916	1,000	925	284	300	278
Virginia	31	1,168	1,530	1,450	12,095	22,185	20,010
West Virginia	31	844	1,130	1,050	2,541	3,729	3,570
North Carolina	31	1,062	1,450	1,350	8,355	20,300	16,875
Kentucky	31	918	1,070	1,150	252,610	385,200	401,350
Tennessee	31	970	1,200	1,200	59,024	108,000	104,400
Alabama	31	819	800	800	112	80	80
Total Burley Belt	31	937	1,117	1,169	361,784	578,074	583,568
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	765	600	900	29,529	21,600	41,490
Total All Light Air-Cured	31-32	922	1,084	1,147	391,314	599,674	625,058

COP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1945

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Indicated 1946	Average 1935-44	Production	
		Average 1935-44	1945			1945	Indicated 1946
		Pounds				Thousand pounds	
3B Dark Air-Cured							
Indiana	35	886	1,100	1,000	304	220	200
Kentucky	35	933	1,000	1,150	14,643	20,500	23,115
Tennessee	35	944	1,000	1,150	3,657	6,000	5,175
Total Ore Sucker	35	934	1,001	1,149	18,604	26,720	28,490
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	912	1,000	1,150	15,245	14,600	17,250
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	860	800	935	2,681	2,240	3,272
Total all Dark Air-Cured	35-37	919	988	1,132	36,529	43,560	49,012
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:							
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,438	1,300	1,550	42,922	45,890	56,885
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,058	1,100	1,250	13,283	4,510	6,875
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,316	1,279	1,511	2/ 56,617	50,400	63,760
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:							
Massachusetts	51	1,594	1,480	1,630	159	148	163
Connecticut	51	1,569	1,620	1,680	11,673	13,122	14,280
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,569	1,618	1,679	11,832	13,270	14,443
Massachusetts	52	1,666	1,500	1,700	7,193	6,750	8,840
Connecticut	52	1,591	1,550	1,690	3,913	3,410	4,394
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,638	1,516	1,697	11,106	10,160	13,234
New York	53	1,348	1,250	1,350	1,177	1,000	1,215
Pennsylvania	53	1,558	1,550	1,550	405	465	465
Total N.Y. and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,398	1,332	1,400	1,582	1,465	1,680
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,415	1,600	1,500	15,057	18,720	20,850
Wisconsin	55	1,450	1,520	1,550	13,069	17,328	21,080
Minnesota	55	1,164	1,300	1,250	601	910	1,000
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,435	1,507	1,533	13,670	18,238	22,080
Georgia	56	932	930	900	174	93	90
Florida	56	981	930	900	466	93	180
Total Georgia-Florida Sun-grown	56	968	930	900	640	186	270
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	1,502	1,551	1,570	53,823	62,039	72,557
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:							
Massachusetts	61	1,010	910	1,050	1,028	1,274	1,680
Connecticut	61	946	940	1,090	5,391	6,298	7,739
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	955	935	1,083	6,419	7,572	9,419
Georgia	62	976	1,175	970	628	822	873
Florida	62	1,008	1,175	970	2,585	2,820	2,619
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,001	1,175	970	3,213	3,642	3,492
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	972	1,001	1,050	9,631	11,214	12,911
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,351	1,365	1,482	120,071	123,653	149,228
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:							
Louisiana Perique	72	420	640	335	150	192	100
United States	All	952	1,095	1,129	1,479,621	1,997,808	2,220,637

1/ Short-time average.

2/ Includes type 45 through 1939.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
September 1, 1946

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area		Production 2/		
and	Average	1944	1945	Indicated
State:	1935-44			1946
<hr/>				
Eastern States:		Thousand bushels		
North Atlantic:				
Maine	648	912	132	614
New Hampshire	767	778	139	346
Vermont	586	513	106	303
Massachusetts	2,656	2,747	410	1,536
Rhode Island	279	268	85	149
Connecticut	1,441	1,523	511	1,080
New York	16,306	17,010	2,160	14,040
New Jersey	3,083	2,090	1,295	2,310
Pennsylvania	8,832	9,100	2,470	8,190
Total North Atlantic	34,596	34,941	7,308	28,568
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	1,033	870	308	671
Maryland	1,898	1,863	689	1,768
Virginia	11,491	14,580	3,900	13,620
West Virginia	4,219	4,356	1,950	4,420
North Carolina	1,179	1,782	252	1,716
Total South Atlantic	19,820	23,451	7,099	22,255
Total Eastern States	54,417	58,392	14,407	50,823
Central States:				
North Central:				
Ohio	5,127	5,395	984	2,835
Indiana	1,572	1,363	828	1,320
Illinois	3,168	2,418	2,684	3,782
Michigan	7,843	7,625	1,250	7,625
Wisconsin	698	805	316	936
Minnesota	213	182	127	32
Iowa	236	80	54	112
Missouri	1,379	660	817	1,148
Nebraska	265	84	30	65
Kansas	705	279	270	513
Total North Central	21,205	18,891	7,360	18,368
South Central:				
Kentucky	283	185	220	262
Tennessee	314	351	405	378
Arkansas	702	568	312	704
Total South Central	1,298	1,104	937	1,344
Total Central States	22,504	19,995	8,297	19,712
Western States:				
Montana	328	400	290	90
Idaho	2,796	1,900	2,465	1,488
Colorado	1,624	2,002	1,275	1,250
New Mexico	702	760	472	932
Utah	445	629	486	385
Washington	27,373	31,100	26,900	31,328
Oregon	3,130	3,432	2,862	3,237
California	7,645	6,144	10,568	7,452
Total Western States	44,042	46,367	45,338	46,162
Total 35 States	120,962	124,754	68,042	116,697

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

PEACHES

State	Average 1935-44	Production 1/ 1944	1945	Indicated 1946
Thousand bushels				
N.H.	14	21	6	8
Mass.	48	48	26	47
R.I.	17	20	9	14
Conn.	118	129	99	137
N.Y.	1,431	1,824	1,660	2,024
N.J.	1,071	1,193	864	1,224
Pa.	1,733	1,886	1,222	1,574
Ohio	821	1,095	750	533
Ind.	347	674	589	510
Ill.	1,337	1,470	1,748	1,232
Mich.	2,601	3,600	4,400	4,482
Iowa	70	20	40	42
Mo.	640	315	1,026	1,202
Nebr.	19	1	24	23
Kans.	77	15	72	126
Del.	420	605	230	422
Md.	446	602	312	475
Va.	1,275	2,150	536	2,407
W.Va.	408	690	300	525
N.C.	1,950	2,698	2,172	3,160
S.C.	2,165	2,460	5,760	5,670
Ga.	4,902	4,590	8,091	6,204
Fla.	88	121	114	112
Ky.	658	878	1,273	936
Tenn.	972	686	1,862	634
Ala.	1,425	1,380	2,440	1,575
Miss.	887	1,105	1,418	1,116
Ark.	2,052	2,646	2,967	2,881
La.	305	390	422	377
Okla.	430	286	734	667
Tex.	1,605	1,517	2,774	2,262
Idaho	242	442	414	329
Colo.	1,643	2,112	2,372	1,846
N.Mex.	108	122	135	212
Ariz.	63	60	22	94
Utah	597	850	870	750
Nev.	6	8	8	8
Wash.	1,855	2,604	2,465	2,700
Oreg.	445	606	502	593
Calif., all	24,648	34,044	30,836	34,002
Clingstone 2/	15,130	20,501	19,418	21,293
Freestone	9,517	13,543	11,418	12,709

U. S.	59,938	75,963	81,564	83,135
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1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Mainly for canning.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1946

September 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PEARS

STATE	Production 1/			
	Average	1944	1945	Indicated 1946
	1935-44			
Thousand bushels				
Maine	7	10	1	5
N. H.	9	10	1	7
Vt.	3	3	2/	2
Mass.	54	48	10	33
R. I.	7	7	3	5
Conn.	67	77	37	71
N. Y.	1,025	1,157	272	656
N. J.	58	52	37	37
Pa.	482	464	120	294
Ohio	454	373	238	158
Ind.	231	157	146	132
Ill.	472	335	354	282
Mich.	1,109	1,193	178	1,068
Iowa	100	55	58	86
Mo.	330	175	370	280
Nebr.	24	10	12	23
Kans.	120	63	124	124
Del.	7	7	3	3
Md.	57	52	23	32
Va.	367	428	61	378
W. Va.	85	132	18	80
N. C.	324	354	360	372
S. C.	134	160	191	162
Ga.	359	500	502	466
Fla.	139	176	157	178
Ky.	209	135	248	164
Tenn.	264	188	467	256
Ala.	282	312	416	348
Miss.	349	354	401	401
Ark.	172	228	231	221
La.	171	245	228	229
Okla.	140	96	203	154
Tex.	421	502	496	510
Idaho	60	69	59	62
Colo.	190	157	282	134
N. Mex.	47	50	54	62
Ariz.	10	10	5	11
Utah	135	170	223	144
Nev.	4	6	4	6
Washington, all	6,612	8,665	7,770	9,035
Bartlett	4,736	6,886	5,800	6,825
Other	1,877	1,780	1,970	2,210
Oregon, all	3,893	4,354	5,439	5,566
Bartlett	1,617	1,794	2,250	2,254
Other	2,275	2,560	3,189	3,312
California, all	10,017	10,417	14,209	11,876
Bartlett	8,805	9,167	12,292	10,376
Other	1,212	1,250	1,917	1,500
U. S.	29,002	31,956	34,011	34,113

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Production less than 1,000 bushels.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

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September 1, 1946

GRAPES

STATE	Average 1935-44	Production 1/ Tons		Indicated 1946
		1944	1945	
Mass.	370	250	150	300
R. I.	205	200	100	200
Conn.	1,170	900	400	1,000
N. Y.	58,740	59,300	31,300	61,600
N. J.	2,530	2,600	900	2,400
Pa.	17,620	19,500	6,000	18,500
Ohio	22,570	24,400	6,400	16,200
Ind.	3,020	2,500	1,400	2,000
Ill.	4,420	3,700	3,300	2,600
Mich.	38,610	34,000	13,500	32,000
Wis.	470	600	450	500
Iowa	3,250	3,100	3,000	2,700
Mo.	7,220	6,500	6,500	6,000
Nebr.	1,570	1,300	1,700	600
Kans.	2,700	3,300	4,500	3,600
Del.	1,350	1,200	450	900
Md.	380	250	100	250
Va.	1,840	1,800	250	1,500
W. Va.	1,135	1,300	200	1,100
N. C.	6,080	6,600	3,700	5,900
S. C.	1,310	1,200	1,400	1,300
Ga.	1,750	2,200	2,300	2,300
Fla.	605	600	600	600
Ky.	1,980	1,900	1,100	1,300
Tenn.	2,250	2,300	1,900	2,300
Ala.	1,240	1,200	1,500	1,300
Ark.	8,470	10,600	5,200	9,800
Okla.	2,740	3,200	2,500	3,100
Tex.	2,280	2,100	2,100	2,300
Idaho	515	450	450	450
Colo.	510	600	600	500
N. Mex.	1,050	1,000	1,100	1,000
Ariz.	990	1,500	1,000	1,400
Utah	830	800	900	800
Wash.	10,720	17,300	19,400	19,400
Oreg.	2,140	2,300	2,300	2,500
Calif., all	2,338,100	2,514,000	2,663,000	2,606,000
Wine varieties	548,900	563,000	619,000	589,000
Table varieties	437,600	513,000	512,000	529,000
Raisin varieties	1,351,600	1,438,000	1,532,000	1,488,000
Raisins 2/	251,150	309,500	244,000	---
Not dried	347,000	200,000	556,000	---
U. S.	2,552,730	2,736,550	2,791,650	2,816,800

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1946

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Condition September 1 1/				
	Average 1935-44	1943	1944	1945	1946
Percent					
ORANGES:					
California, all	76	80	83	76	80
Navels & Miss. 2/	76	84	74	80	81
Valencias	76	77	88	74	80
Florida, all	71	72	76	64	79
Early & Midseason 3/	71	73	76	64	80
Valencias 3/	70	71	75	64	77
Texas, all 2/	69	73	80	79	76
Early & Midseason	—	—	—	—	77
Valencias	—	—	—	—	74
Arizona, all 2/	74	82	84	73	78
Navels & Misc.	—	—	—	72	76
Valencias	—	—	—	74	80
Louisiana, all 2/	71	65	83	69	90
5 States	74	77	80	71	79
TANGERINES:					
Florida	60	49	74	59	72
GRAPEFRUIT:					
Florida, all	61	59	71	60	68
Seedless 3/	64	68	71	62	72
Other 3/	58	54	70	58	64
Texas, all	62	60	75	74	71
Arizona, all	74	85	76	76	78
California, all	75	80	79	80	75
Desert Valleys	—	81	83	80	75
Other	—	79	77	80	75
4 States	63	62	73	67	70
LEMONS:					
California	74	79	74	76	73
LIMES:					
Florida	70	78	74	78	34

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1946

September 1, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

APRICOTS, PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Average		Production 1/		Indicated
	1935-44	1943	1944	1945	

Tons

Fresh Basis

APRICOTS:

California	216,200	80,000	324,000	159,000	298,000
Washington	14,990	15,400	25,000	23,700	26,000
Utah	4,345	10,100	5,900	10,900	5,400
3 States	235,535	105,500	354,900	193,600	329,400

PLUMS:

Michigan	5,000	3,400	6,200	2,200	6,200
California	69,200	76,000	92,000	71,000	95,000

PRUNES:

Idaho	17,860	7,800	22,900	28,000	22,100
Washington, all	26,360	23,700	27,000	25,900	28,900
Eastern Washington	13,940	11,800	17,400	18,200	18,300
Western Washington	12,420	11,900	9,600	7,700	10,600
Oregon, all	92,730	104,000	60,400	92,100	105,600
Eastern Oregon	12,880	10,200	14,400	20,100	17,000
Western Oregon	79,850	93,800	46,000	72,000	88,600

Dry Basis 2/

California	203,800	196,000	159,000	226,000	200,000
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1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition August 1		Production 1/		Indicated
	Average	1945	Average	1945	
	1935-44	1945	1935-44	1945	1946

FIGS:

	Percent			Tons		
California:						
Dried)	80	82	88	2/ 29,580	2/ 31,700	---
Not Dried)				14,650	14,000	---

OLIVES:

California	57	38	52	43,500	28,000	---
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ALMONDS:

California	--	--	--	14,710	23,800	35,100
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WALNUTS:

California	--	--	--	55,420	64,000	63,000
Oregon	--	--	--	4,680	6,900	8,500
2 States	--	--	--	60,100	70,900	71,500

FILBERTS:

Oregon	--	--	--	3,354	4,500	7,200
Washington	--	--	--	542	800	1,150
2 States	--	--	--	3,896	5,300	8,950

AVOCADOS:

Florida	61	63	51	2,253	3,200	---
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1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dry basis.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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PECANS

State	Improved varieties 1/			Wild or seedling varieties		
	Production			Production		
	Average	1945	Indicated	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44	1945	1946	1935-44	1945	1946
	Thousand pounds			Thousand pounds		
Illinois	13	21	7	559	1,029	329
Missouri	33	60	28	874	1,800	902
North Carolina	2,179	2,504	2,043	293	310	252
South Carolina	2,188	2,961	2,306	371	443	344
Georgia	20,124	30,954	21,252	3,564	5,896	4,048
Florida	2,116	2,371	2,790	1,545	1,863	1,860
Alabama	6,575	7,216	6,298	1,663	1,804	1,574
Mississippi	3,711	3,000	2,525	2,792	3,500	2,065
Arkansas	585	882	630	3,160	4,018	2,520
Louisiana	2,403	1,840	1,600	6,407	7,360	6,400
Oklahoma	958	1,500	1,500	16,252	24,500	9,750
Texas	2,420	3,870	3,060	24,960	28,380	22,440
12 States	43,304	57,179	44,039	62,441	80,903	52,484

State	All varieties		
	Production		
	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44	1945	1946
	Thousand pounds		
Illinois	572	1,050	336
Missouri	907	1,860	930
North Carolina	2,472	2,814	2,295
South Carolina	2,558	3,404	2,650
Georgia	23,688	36,850	25,300
Florida	3,662	4,234	4,650
Alabama	8,238	9,020	7,872
Mississippi	6,503	6,500	4,590
Arkansas	3,745	4,900	3,150
Louisiana	8,810	9,200	8,000
Oklahoma	17,210	26,000	11,250
Texas	27,380	32,250	25,500
12 States	105,746	138,082	96,523

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

CRANBERRIES

State	Production			
	Average	1944	1945	Indicated
	1935-44	1944	1945	1946
	Barrels			
Massachusetts	409,700	153,000	478,000	535,000
New Jersey	87,100	59,000	49,000	73,000
Wisconsin	97,000	115,000	82,000	120,000
Washington	22,240	30,000	36,400	46,200
Oregon	8,060	12,700	11,400	13,900
5 States	624,100	369,700	656,800	788,100

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
September 1, 1946

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

		POTATOES 1/					
GROUP		Yield	per acre		Production		
AND	Average	:	Indicated:		Average	:	Indicated
STATE	1935-44	:	1945	:	1935-44	:	1945
		:	1946	:		:	1946
		Bushels			Thousand bushels		
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:							
Maine	275	255	330	45,788	52,785	70,950	
New York, L.I.	217	270	300	11,414	18,900	20,700	
New York, Upstate	105	95	150	15,950	10,070	15,450	
Pennsylvania	117	113	135	20,955	16,724	18,630	
3 Eastern	171.1	185.5	239.5	94,107	98,479	125,730	
Michigan	99	110	95	22,006	18,700	14,535	
Wisconsin	80	95	89	15,530	12,160	10,057	
Minnesota	84	110	95	19,847	19,360	15,010	
North Dakota	104	140	110	14,715	23,660	16,170	
South Dakota	65	91	83	2,151	2,912	2,324	
5 Central	90.6	113.8	97.0	74,249	76,792	58,096	
Nebraska	119	175	150	9,443	12,075	10,050	
Montana	102	112	114	1,772	2,016	1,938	
Idaho	227	220	240	30,427	44,220	42,480	
Wyoming	124	175	160	2,066	2,625	2,240	
Colorado	183	195	220	15,254	19,110	20,900	
Utah	165	180	180	2,321	3,366	3,474	
Nevada	175	200	180	432	780	576	
Washington	197	220	225	8,771	11,880	12,375	
Oregon	191	210	230	7,574	11,340	11,730	
California 1/	284	290	325	9,854	13,920	13,000	
10 Western	188.2	209.3	220.5	87,915	121,332	118,763	
TOTAL 18	139.7	166.1	182.0	256,271	296,603	302,589	
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:							
New Hampshire	148	145	160	1,199	986	1,040	
Vermont	132	125	145	1,812	1,375	1,537	
Massachusetts	137	125	150	2,524	2,788	3,210	
Rhode Island	186	180	180	890	1,296	1,458	
Connecticut	166	160	170	2,822	3,344	3,485	
5 New England	149.0	143.5	159.9	9,247	9,789	10,730	
West Virginia	87	90	107	2,915	2,880	3,317	
Ohio	103	115	117	10,429	7,130	6,552	
Indiana	102	135	120	5,178	3,915	3,720	
Illinois	80	93	95	3,100	2,604	2,660	
Iowa	88	110	110	5,172	3,960	3,960	
5 Central	94.5	109.6	111.0	26,794	20,489	20,209	
New Mexico	77	75	70	356	450	250	
Arizona	154	255	250	443	1,658	1,675	
2 Southwestern	105.7	168.6	173.1	799	2,108	2,025	
TOTAL 12	104.9	121.0	126.4	36,839	32,386	32,964	
30 LATE STATES	134.2	160.2	174.5	293,111	328,989	335,553	
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:							
New Jersey	170	177	200	9,681	12,567	13,600	
Delaware	85	90	115	383	333	402	
Maryland	102	107	130	2,448	2,108	2,639	
Virginia	114	126	158	9,019	8,568	10,902	
Kentucky	77	93	108	3,512	3,999	4,752	
Missouri	91	88	125	3,892	2,992	4,250	
Kansas	86	82	96	2,276	1,476	1,728	
TOTAL 7	111.9	124.5	149.0	31,210	32,043	38,273	
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	131.7	156.2	171.5	324,321	361,032	373,826	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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September 1, 1946

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		

EARLY POTATO STATES:

North Carolina	98	120	129	8,394	9,240	10,965
South Carolina	105	124	160	2,516	2,480	3,360
Georgia	61	77	78	1,460	2,002	2,106
Florida	120	151	158	3,705	5,285	6,399
Tennessee	70	86	89	3,087	3,440	3,471
Alabama	87	104	95	4,151	5,200	4,750
Mississippi	64	68	81	1,516	1,904	2,268
Arkansas	76	65	88	3,343	2,730	3,872
Louisiana	61	59	52	2,773	2,655	2,288
Oklahoma	69	55	74	2,223	1,155	1,702
Texas	72	83	105	4,036	4,648	6,510
California 1/	312	320	410	11,231	23,360	33,620
TOTAL 12	97.6	124.9	149.1	48,436	64,099	81,311
TOTAL U. S.	125.8	150.6	167.0	372,756	425,131	455,137

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

SWEETPOTATOES

STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		

N. J.	135	115	125	2,122	1,725	1,875
Ind.	99	125	125	258	150	188
Ill.	85	75	95	340	300	304
Iowa	91	110	105	216	275	210
Mo.	91	85	95	802	595	760
Kans.	112	95	100	343	276	290
Del.	127	130	145	467	325	362
Md.	148	140	175	1,167	980	1,050
Va.	114	111	125	3,809	3,441	3,875
N. C.	102	110	110	8,099	7,260	7,370
S. C.	87	95	100	5,322	5,890	5,600
Ga.	76	90	81	7,944	8,010	6,480
Fla.	67	64	68	1,299	1,152	1,224
Ky.	83	87	100	1,449	1,218	1,300
Tenn.	90	95	92	4,232	2,850	2,576
Ala.	77	85	85	6,275	6,375	6,460
Miss.	86	102	98	6,176	6,936	6,272
Ark.	75	95	90	2,076	1,900	1,890
La.	71	88	80	7,390	10,824	10,800
Okla.	70	75	70	815	750	700
Tex.	77	87	80	4,502	4,524	5,120
Calif.	119	120	125	1,319	1,080	1,250
U. S.	85.4	94.3	92.4	66,422	66,836	65,956

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Indicated	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44		1946	1935-44		1946
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ill.	1/ 12.8	14.0	13.0	1/ 169	42	26
Mich.	8.5	6.0	9.5	66	42	66
Wis.	11.1	12.0	12.5	90	84	62
Minn.	9.2	11.0	10.5	10,018	11,913	9,093
Iowa	10.0	12.5	14.0	1,572	1,275	686
Mo.	5.6	4.5	6.5	48	45	32
N. Dak.	5.9	8.4	6.5	5,057	13,348	5,265
S. Dak.	7.5	11.0	10.0	1,846	4,928	3,540
Nebr.	1/ 7.5	9.0	9.0	26	18	18
Kans.	6.6	5.7	7.0	872	695	770
Okla.	1/ 7.4	2.5	5.0	1/ 119	40	20
Tex.	1/ 8.7	8.0	6.5	1/ 206	504	494
Mont.	5.6	4.3	7.0	1,076	1,410	392
Wyo.	1/ 4.5	5.0	5.0	3	10	5
Ariz.	1/ 22.2	23.0	22.0	1/ 339	391	308
Wash.	---	11.0	12.0	---	11	12
Oreg.	11.1	11.0	13.0	34	11	13
Calif.	16.8	17.0	20.0	2,132	1,921	2,040
U.S.	8.3	9.4	9.3	23,426	36,688	22,842

1/ Short-time average.

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945	Indicated	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44		1946	1935-44		1946
	Pounds			Tons		
Ill.	532	490	600	8,350	1,700	3,000
Kans.	236	260	300	2,490	1,400	2,000
Okla.	299	285	330	13,040	10,500	13,500
Tex.	300	305	360	5,160	5,500	5,900
Colo.	224	235	270	7,880	9,900	14,600
N. Mex.	256	140	175	7,350	2,700	1,800
U.S.	298	254	306	44,290	31,700	40,800

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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	September 1			
	Average 1935-44	1944	1945	1946
	Pounds			
Me.	15.8	18.1	18.1	17.2
N.H.	15.5	16.5	17.6	17.4
Vt.	14.5	15.2	15.8	14.9
Mass.	18.1	18.5	19.6	18.5
Conn.	18.6	17.6	19.0	17.3
N.Y.	17.0	17.3	19.6	18.9
N.J.	19.9	20.1	21.1	21.0
Pa.	17.4	16.8	18.4	18.9
N.ATL.	17.17	17.27	18.97	18.69
Ohio	16.2	15.9	17.2	17.7
Ind.	15.5	15.3	17.2	16.8
Ill.	15.2	15.3	16.7	17.0
Mich.	17.8	17.6	19.2	19.2
Wis.	16.1	15.4	17.4	17.4
E.N.CENT.	16.10	15.78	17.44	17.60
Minn.	13.8	13.2	14.7	14.1
Iowa	14.1	14.0	16.3	16.4
Mo.	11.6	12.5	13.0	14.1
N.Dak.	13.1	12.6	14.1	14.5
S.Dak.	11.6	11.8	13.4	12.7
Nebr.	13.5	13.3	14.4	15.7
Kans.	12.5	12.6	13.4	13.4
W.N.CENT.	12.98	12.95	14.32	14.51
Md.	15.9	16.2	17.0	18.0
Va.	13.7	14.0	14.2	14.9
W.Va.	13.8	13.5	15.2	14.5
N.C.	13.3	13.7	13.7	14.0
S.C.	11.0	11.1	11.4	12.2
Ga.	9.2	9.1	8.7	9.6
S.ATL.	12.49	13.06	13.30	14.19
Ky.	13.4	12.4	14.3	15.6
Tenn.	12.2	12.1	13.1	13.2
Ala.	9.0	9.1	9.5	9.7
Miss.	7.5	7.8	8.5	8.1
Ark.	9.0	9.3	9.3	10.3
Okla.	10.4	9.8	10.6	10.2
Tex.	9.0	7.6	8.8	8.1
S.CENT.	10.03	9.69	10.33	10.55
Mont.	15.2	15.5	15.9	17.1
Idaho	18.6	18.6	17.6	18.6
Wyo.	14.4	15.0	16.6	18.4
Colo.	14.3	14.3	15.1	15.9
Utah	16.4	17.2	17.7	18.3
Wash.	18.4	18.4	19.0	23.2
Oreg.	16.5	16.9	17.4	17.7
Calif.	19.1	20.5	20.8	19.3
WEST	16.72	17.14	17.23	18.99
U.S.	13.98	13.93	15.12	15.39

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada.

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AUGUST EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on:		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and	hand during August:		100 layers		During August			
Division	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	Thousands		Number			Millions		
Me.	2,039	1,450	1,525	1,445	31	21	275	249
N.H.	1,710	1,149	1,445	1,463	25	17	241	207
Vt.	734	669	1,621	1,525	12	10	126	118
Mass.	4,380	3,438	1,562	1,469	68	51	652	574
R.I.	352	306	1,442	1,504	5	5	53	55
Conn.	2,479	2,252	1,376	1,488	34	34	323	308
N.Y.	8,808	8,779	1,494	1,438	132	126	1,397	1,428
N.J.	4,083	3,973	1,420	1,451	58	58	639	674
Pa.	11,811	12,812	1,373	1,376	162	176	1,807	2,053
N.Atl.	36,396	34,828	1,448	1,430	527	498	5,513	5,666
Ohio	13,944	13,403	1,432	1,407	200	189	2,098	2,058
Ind.	10,233	9,147	1,407	1,410	144	129	1,533	1,490
Ill.	14,840	13,486	1,240	1,252	184	169	2,122	2,048
Mich.	7,786	8,278	1,445	1,358	113	112	1,243	1,256
Wis.	11,790	11,960	1,407	1,407	166	168	1,742	1,780
E.N.Cent.	58,593	56,274	1,377	1,363	807	767	8,738	8,632
Minn.	18,387	18,236	1,457	1,420	268	259	2,891	2,973
Iowa	21,478	20,934	1,383	1,339	297	280	3,355	3,380
Mo.	15,243	13,894	1,327	1,246	202	173	2,307	2,162
N.Dak.	4,038	3,717	1,330	1,299	54	48	542	508
S.Dak.	5,979	6,198	1,345	1,383	80	86	856	889
Nebr.	10,333	9,537	1,327	1,308	137	125	1,602	1,535
Kans.	11,617	10,230	1,249	1,169	145	120	1,688	1,611
W.N.Cent.	87,075	82,746	1,359	1,318	1,183	1,091	13,241	13,058
Del.	677	618	1,224	1,246	8	8	93	92
Md.	2,332	2,421	1,383	1,321	32	32	329	334
Va.	5,994	5,760	1,234	1,197	74	69	788	772
W.Va.	2,502	2,428	1,395	1,327	35	32	346	348
N.C.	8,103	8,215	1,159	1,088	94	89	918	888
S.C.	3,186	2,918	1,011	905	32	26	307	280
Ga.	5,448	5,472	949	902	52	49	518	497
Fla.	1,330	1,253	1,122	1,035	15	13	150	143
S.Atl.	29,572	29,085	1,156	1,093	342	318	3,449	3,354
Ky.	6,759	6,974	1,231	1,122	83	78	914	935
Tenn.	7,207	6,986	1,094	1,042	79	73	853	814
Ala.	5,088	4,874	998	967	51	47	510	503
Miss.	5,746	5,441	837	797	48	43	502	467
Ark.	5,850	6,147	1,014	955	59	59	606	608
La.	3,381	2,953	880	732	30	22	308	270
Okla.	8,841	8,108	1,184	967	105	78	1,222	1,098
Texas	21,883	20,327	1,153	998	252	203	2,650	2,401
S.Cent.	64,760	61,820	1,092	975	707	603	7,565	7,096
Mont.	1,422	1,278	1,321	1,358	19	17	194	177
Idaho	1,498	1,378	1,404	1,324	21	18	206	213
Wyo.	540	550	1,383	1,426	7	8	67	73
Colo.	2,441	2,734	1,333	1,302	33	36	342	373
N.Mex.	683	695	1,277	1,228	9	9	93	92
Ariz.	373	301	1,079	1,147	4	3	45	40
Utah	2,146	1,939	1,395	1,457	30	28	283	273
Nev.	265	259	1,426	1,318	4	3	34	33
Wash.	4,496	4,310	1,426	1,445	64	62	664	664
Oreg.	2,376	2,217	1,407	1,395	33	31	359	350
Calif.	11,073	11,122	1,355	1,293	150	144	1,553	1,576
West.	27,313	26,783	1,369	1,340	374	359	3,840	3,864
U.S.	303,709	291,536	1,297	1,247	3,240	3,636	42,346	41,670